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ABSTRACT

This publication presents biographical profiles of people of interest to young readers. The concept is unique in that the subjects profiled are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the current world, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These have been included in direct response to the interests of the young. Each biography has a light and very personal touch. Terms and concepts that might have no meaning to young people are explained, often in detail so as not to assume a great deal of background knowledge. Each issue contains 15-20 sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry contains at least one picture of the individual profiled and includes information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Obituary entries also are included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry. To provide easy access to entries, each issue contains a name index, a general index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, a places of birth index, and a birthday index. Persons included in the seven issues making up volumes one and two include entertainers such as Paula Abdul, Kirstie Alley, Gloria Estefan, and Roseann Arnold; ballerina Darci Kistler; singers ranging from opera singer Kathleen Battle to k. d. lang; cartoonist Cathy Guisewite; actors Jasmine Guy, Denzel Washington, Sara Gilbert, Winona Ryder, and Candice Bergen; sports figures such as Larry Bird, Wayne Gretzky, Magic Johnson, Kristi Yamaguchi, Andre Agassi; Arthur Ashe, Dan Marino, Shaquille O'Neal, and Martina Navratilova; world leaders, including Mikhail Gorbachev, George Bush, Boris Yeltsin, Bill Clinton, Albert Gore, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and Cesar Chavez; and other public figures such as Janet Reno, Hilary Rodham Clinton, Princess Diana, H. Ross Perot, Clarence Thomas, Gloria Steinem, Sally Ride, and Mae Jemison. (DK)

ED 363 546

Biography Today

1992-1993

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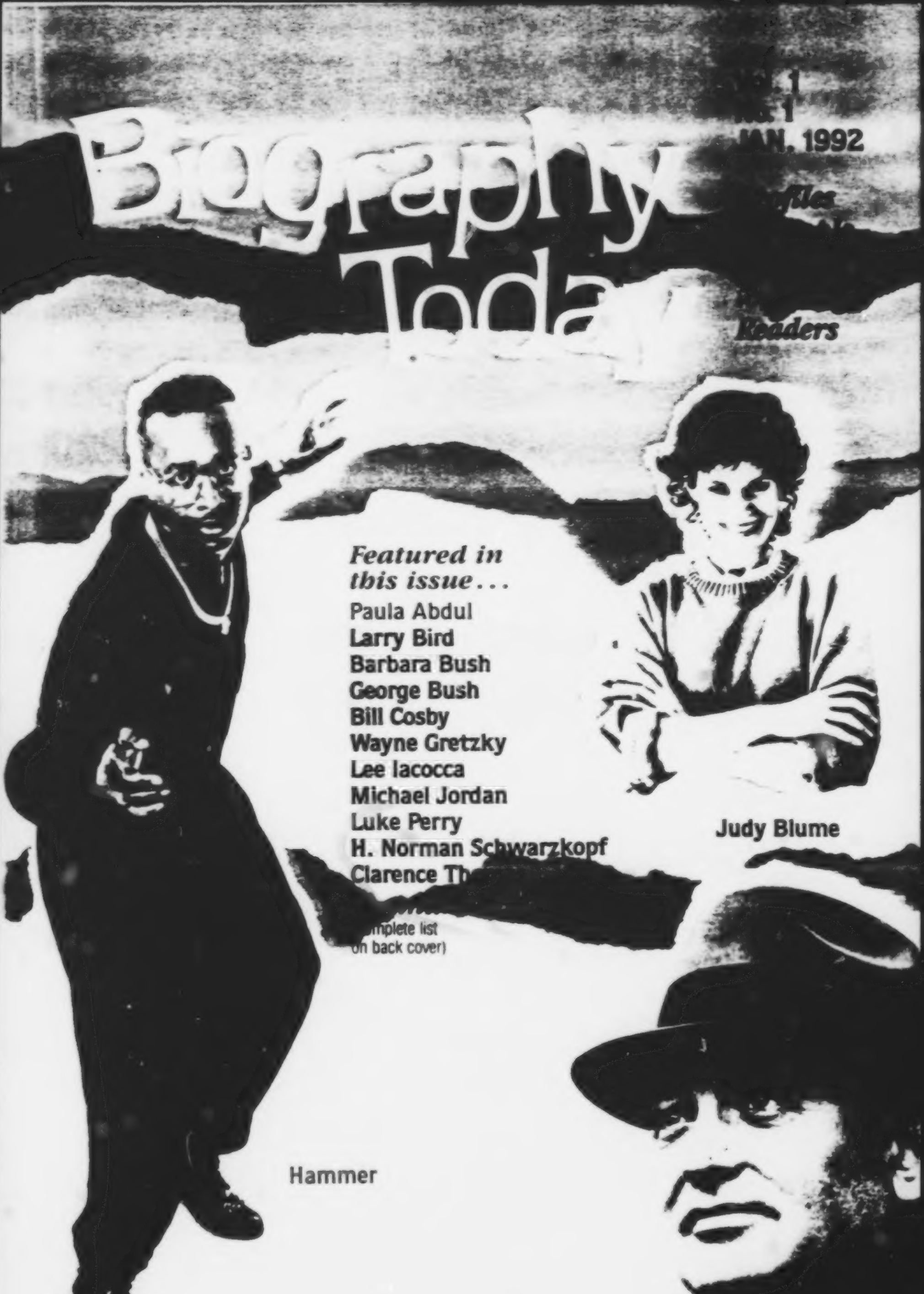

Biography Today

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files

Readers

Featured in this issue . . .

- Paula Abdul
- Larry Bird
- Barbara Bush
- George Bush
- Bill Cosby
- Wayne Gretzky
- Lee Iacocca
- Michael Jordan
- Luke Perry
- H. Norman Schwarzkopf
- Clarence Th

mplete list on back cover)

Judy Blume

Hammer

Mikhail Gorbachev

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Letter from the publisher—

The concept of *Biography Today* is unique in that the subjects profiled here are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are, of course, noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the world we live in, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These we have included in direct response to the interests of the young. They want to read about the athletes and actors and musicians whose names are familiar to them, and whose fame and talents are the current rage.

The one element we have kept in mind in launching this publication is that youthful readers have youthful interests. We have tried to give each biography a light and very personal touch without sacrificing the content. Certain terms and concepts that might have no meaning to this new generation are explained, often in detail, since we cannot assume that readers so young have the background knowledge that we take for granted. Even the page size and the typeface were evaluated for their appeal to young readers.

Biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias abound—good reference works that our children will turn to and depend upon throughout their adult years. But we feel that *Biography Today* answers their existing needs with an appealing, story-telling approach. If a class assignment can also be a "good read," then we have met that challenge.

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr.

Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 1
Issue 1
January 1992

Laurie Lanzen Harris
Editor

Omnigraphics, Inc.
Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Laurie Lanzen Harris, *Editor*
Cherie D. Abbey and Margaret W. Young, *Contributing Editors*
Barry Puckett, *Research Associate*

Omnigraphics, Inc.

* * *

Frank R. Abate, *Vice President, Dictionaries*
Laurie Lanzen Harris, *Vice President, Editorial Director*
Peter E. Ruffner, *Vice President, Administration*
James A. Sellgren, *Vice President, Operations and Finance*
Eric F. Berger, *Production Manager*

* * *

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., *Publisher*

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Preface

Biography Today is a new quarterly magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us that young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains between twenty-five and thirty sketches arranged alphabetically. The list of individuals to be profiled in each issue is carefully balanced to provide both well-known and lesser-known figures, to cover individuals from a variety of occupations, and to reflect the cultural and ethnic diversity of the modern world. Each entry features at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, major influences, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. This format has been designed so that each profile contains information relevant to that individual, and thus rubrics have been arranged or omitted to best fit his or her life. Each entry ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading and concludes with a current address for the individual profiled. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career.

The famous people profiled have been offered the option of writing an autobiography for first publication in *Biography Today*, or having a biographical sketch prepared by Omni staff. This first issue presents an autobiography prepared by world-renowned children's author Madeleine L'Engle, one by English writer and illustrator Martin Handford (creator of *Where's Waldo?*), and one by Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca. An obituary of Dr. Seuss is also included in this issue. All autobiographies and obituaries are clearly marked, both in the table of contents and at the beginning of the entries themselves.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch, while additional sources used to compile the sketch are included in the Appendix at the end of each issue.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biography Today* will contain a Name Index, Places of Birth Index, as well as a Subject Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins. These indexes will cumulate with each succeeding issue. The four yearly issues will be cumulated annually and will be available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and a reading instructor to ensure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers to use for class assignments or for casual reading—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden	Troy Public Library Troy, MI
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Paula Abdul 1962-

American Singer, Dancer, Choreographer
Recording Artist Whose Work Includes
Forever Your Girl and *Spellbound*

BIRTH

Paula Abdul was born June 19, 1962, in California. She has one older sister, Wendy. Her father, Harry Abdul, of Syrian-Brazilian heritage, was at one point a cattle rancher and later owned a sand and gravel business; her mother, Lorraine Abdul, a former concert pianist and assistant to the famed movie director Billy Wilder, is French-Canadian. Writers often make note of this mixed heritage to explain Paula Abdul's exotic good looks.

YOUTH

Abdul grew up in Van Nuys, California, in the San Fernando Valley, the origin of the term "Valley Girls." Her parents were divorced when she was seven, and she lived thereafter with her mother and sister. Abdul started taking dance classes at about that time, eventually studying ballet, jazz, modern, and tap.

EARLY MEMORIES

Abdul became interested in dance from watching old musicals. Even as a child she fantasized about becoming a performer: "I think it all started when I was about six, and I first saw Gene Kelly dance in *Singing in the Rain*. That was it. I was well and truly hooked." Starting in elementary school, her teachers would ask her to help stage the school performances. "I was into choreography before I knew what it was," Abdul has said. "This is all I've ever wanted to do since I was a little girl growing up and watching Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly musicals."

EDUCATION

Abdul attended Van Nuys High School. She was an active student—head of the cheerleading squad, senior class president, and a member of the debate and science teams. Yet she also maintained a 3.85 grade point average (out of a possible 4.0).

After high school Abdul enrolled at California State University at Northridge. She planned to major in sports broadcasting, but also took courses in music, dance, and acting. According to Abdul, "I always knew that I wanted to be in show business, but I wanted something to fall back on. So I thought I'd go into sports broadcasting." Abdul soon got her chance at show business, and she dropped out of college after six months.

FIRST JOBS

Abdul's big break came while she was still a student at Cal State. She decided to audition for a spot on the Los Angeles Lakers' cheerleading squad, which performs during breaks in the basketball action. But she wasn't very optimistic about her chances: at only 5′2″, she knew that she didn't fit the typical image of a tall, leggy dancer. "See, growing up, my dreams of being a professional dancer seemed shot to hell because of my height. So I get down to the tryout, and there were hundreds of tall, beautiful girls there, and I say to myself, 'I'm not going to do this.' It was like that big moment at the end of *Flashdance*, when Jennifer Beals struts her stuff." Yet despite Abdul's lack of confidence, in a very quick sixty-second tryout she thoroughly impressed the judges and earned a spot as a Laker Girl. A few months later, when the cheerleaders' choreographer left the team, she took over the job.

Barbara Sawyer	Groton Public Library and Information Center Groton, CT
Renee Schwartz	*School Board of Broward County* Fort Lauderdale, FL
Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Reading Laboratory Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board encouraged us to include controversial and unconventional people in our profiles, and we have followed their advice. So in this first issue, you'll find information regarding the often controversial works of Judy Blume, the unconventional approach Matt Groening takes to his life and art, the gambling scandal that ended Pete Rose's baseball career, and the controversy surrounding the confirmation of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians and teachers might have about the suitability of our magazine for that purpose.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at the first issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues, located on the final pages. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library will receive a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*
Omnigraphics, Inc.
Penobscot Building
Detroit, MI 48226

The cheerleaders' innovative dance steps soon brought Abdul a lot of attention. Members of the Jackson family, who were big fans of the Lakers, admired the new routines and asked to meet the choreographer. The Jacksons hired Abdul to choreograph the stage dancing for their 1984 concert tour and the video for their song "Torture"; this first video earned Abdul a "Best Video of the Year" nomination from the American Video Awards. In addition, her work with the Lakers' cheerleaders was seen by a record company executive, who asked her to work with Janet Jackson.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The pairing of Abdul and Janet Jackson proved to be an inspired match. Jackson's own training as a dancer coupled with her funky dance music perfectly suited Abdul's style, which Jackson described as a "great mix of street and jazz moves." Abdul choreographed videos for four Jackson songs—"Control," "What Have You Done for Me Lately?" "When I Think of You," and "Nasty," which won the 1987 Best Choreography Award from MTV. These videos established Abdul's reputation. Her exuberant style combines technical training with street moves, which are quick-cut dance steps reminiscent of her cheerleading days (what she calls "real snap and flash").

Abdul went on to choreograph for a wide range of performers, including, to name just a few, ZZ Top, the Pointer Sisters, Duran Duran, Kool & the Gang, Dolly Parton, and the cast of "The Tracey Ullman Show," for which she won an Emmy. Yet she aspired to become a performer in her own right: not only to create routines for others, but to move to the front of the camera as a singer and dancer. She has often discussed her desire to be not just a dancer, but an all-round entertainer: "I grew up just adoring all those old MGM musicals," she has said. "Back then, you had to do it all. To be a superstar, you had to sing and dance and entertain and not just stick to one thing."

In 1988 Abdul made her move into music with a pop album, *Forever Your Girl*. Although it initially bombed, it has sold over twelve million copies since its debut and has produced four hit singles. Sales were almost certainly helped by the frequent play on MTV of several videos from the album, including "Straight Up" and "Opposites Attract." In the latter, Abdul dances with the animated, street-wise M.C. Scat Cat, showing her debt to Gene Kelly's duet with an animated mouse in the movie *Anchors Aweigh*. After the success of her first album, a host of new opportunites opened up for Abdul, including choreographing the Oscar Awards telecasts, working on several movies, and appearing in television commercials for such products as Coca-Cola, Reebok shoes, and L.A. Gear. In spring 1991, she released a new album, *Spellbound*, that has sold over two million copies to date and has spawned two hit singles, "Rush Rush" and "Promise of a New Day." Her latest tour, "Under My Spell," has been praised as a tightly scripted visual extravaganza, full of superb lighting effects, snazzy costumes, and intense, fast-paced choreography.

Abdul's move to pop singer was greeted with skepticism. Some reviewers have criticized her mediocre singing voice, limited vocal range, selection of material, and the overly processed, technological sound of much of her music. Yet even her detractors point to her willingness to work hard, her desire to learn, and her sincerely nice personality in an often ugly business. And no matter what her critics might say, her phenomenal record sales attest to the devotion of millions of fans.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Although Abdul is unmarried, she is frequently linked in the gossip columns with a host of Hollywood personalities; she routinely denies these rumors. She lives alone in a recently purchased mansion in the Hollywood Hills.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Abdul has mentioned several entertainers who have had a great influence on her work, including Debbie Allen, Fred Astaire, Sammy Davis, Jr., Bob Fosse, Gregory Hines, and Gene Kelly.

RECORDINGS

Forever Your Girl, 1988
Spellbound, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Choreographer of the Year Award (National Academy of American Video Arts and Sciences): 1987
MTV Music Video Award: 1987, for choreography in "Nasty"; 1989, for best female video, best choreography, best dance video "Straight Up"
Emmy Award: 1989, for outstanding achievement in choreography "The Tracey Ullman Show"; 1990, for American Music Awards Show
Grammy Award: 1990, for best music video "Opposites Attract"
American Music Award: 1990, for dance music favorite artist and pop/rock favorite duo or group
People's Choice Award: 1990 and 1991, for best female musical performer

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography, Sept. 1991
Ebony, May 1990, p.118
New York Times, May 12, 1991, II, p.30
People, Mar. 23, 1987, p.101; Mar. 12, 1990, p.64
Sassy, Sept. 1989, p.48
Time, May 28, 1990, p.87
Us, June 27, 1991, p.19

ADDRESS

10000 Santa Monica Blvd.
Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Larry Bird 1956-

American Professional Basketball Player
Member of the Boston Celtics Basketball Team

BIRTH

Larry Joe Bird was born December 7, 1956, in West Baden, Indiana, a village close to the once-famous mineral springs resort town of French Lick. He was the fourth of Joe and Georgia Bird's six children: Mike, Mark, and Linda were older, and Jeff and Eddie were several years younger.

YOUTH

Times were hard during Bird's early years. His father's various jobs provided only basic needs for the growing family, and there was seldom any money for extras. After the parents divorced in 1972, Georgia Bird supported her children as a restaurant cook and, later, with a better-paying job in a nursing home. The boys took turns living with their grandmother, Lizzie Kerns, because there was never enough room at home, but they continued to help their mother with chores around the house. All of the children, including Linda, were athletic, and they played ball whenever and wherever they could. "We played lots of baseball, softball, rubber ball—we played ball all the time," Bird once told a reporter. But growing up in that part of the Midwest really means basketball above all other sports, and by the time the future star was in high school, this had become his game of choice. Indiana is nicknamed the Hoosier State (from *husher,* or *hoozer,* an old regional term for the pioneer men, meaning large and tough). It is a place where interest in basketball is so keen that high school and college competition creates a special kind of excitement known as "Hoosier Hysteria." Good players become heroes almost overnight, and Larry Bird more than fit that image. Mostly, he says, he was on the court to have fun, but he practiced every day and into the evening, in season and out, and it was that combination of work and play that developed his athletic talents, making him a high school all-star.

EARLY MEMORIES

Bird says now that he became a good team player because of his upbringing. His father taught the children to "stick up for one another, no matter what," and that prepared him to always "be there" for his teammates. Larry Bird has written a book called *Drive: The Story of My Life,* and in it he tells about his father and the many good times the family shared with him. He writes with sadness of his father's tragic suicide on February 3, 1975, and remembers that "he was always trying to push us to be better. I missed him as soon as he was gone and I still miss him."

EDUCATION

Bird played guard during his sophomore and junior years at Springs Valley High School in French Lick, but it was not until his senior year, when he had grown to his full height of 6'9", that his skill and size came together to make him the team's star attraction. By this time, he was averaging 30.6 points and 20 rebounds a game. Although many college scouts tried to recruit him, he wasn't anxious to go far away from home, and so, in the fall of 1974, he enrolled at Indiana University in nearby Bloomington. Being a small-town boy, Bird felt out of place right away on such a big campus, and said later that it was not his idea of a school at all, but "more like a whole country." He left before official practice even began. He tried classes for two weeks at Northwood Institute in his hometown of West Baden, but was unhappy and dropped out to take a job with the local public works department.

It was not until the following year that he returned to college, this time at Indiana State University in Terre Haute. He could not play basketball for a year, under the transfer, or "redshirt," rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). When he became eligible to join the lineup in the 1976-77 season, he led his teammates, the Sycamores, to a 25-3 record, their best in nearly 30 years. The following season, they reached the country's Top Ten. In Bird's senior year, they ranked first, remaining undefeated until the NCAA finals, when they suffered their only loss of the season to Magic Johnson's Michigan State team.

Bird had been a first-round draft pick by the Boston Celtics in 1978 when he was only a junior, but he chose to remain in school to earn his degree in physical education before turning pro.

FIRST JOBS

Delivering newspapers was one of the many jobs that Bird had when he was a schoolboy. He remembers being afraid to approach one particular house on his route because it was in such run-down condition that he thought that "ghosts lived there." Odd jobs around the neighborhood also came his way and, at one time, he was employed at his uncle's gas station. During the year after he dropped out of Indiana University, he did road clearing and snow removal for the town of French Lick, and occasionally worked "putting up hay" for a farmer.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

In interviews with Larry Bird, whenever he mentions his parents, he says how much their care and encouragement meant to him during his young years. But it is his Grandmother Kerns of whom he speaks so often and so fondly. He cherishes the time he spent with her, and wishes that she could have lived to know that he would dedicate his book to her. Other people made a difference in his life, too. Jim Jones, his first basketball coach, taught him the fundamentals of the game and helped him to gain confidence in himself. The Celtics' Red Auerbach was also a positive influence, and Bird is generous in his praise of all the people who stood behind him and urged him to be all that he could be.

CHOOSING A CAREER

By the time that Bird had begun to show his tremendous ability on the court, there was little doubt that he would make basketball his career. But he loved softball and baseball, too, and played both games before college and during summers between college semesters. His right index finger was badly injured in a softball game soon after he was drafted by the Boston Celtics, and there was some worry that his professional basketball career would be threatened. Bird, however, worked to strengthen the other fingers of that hand, and the injury, although still apparent, has never been a problem.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1979, his very first year in professional basketball, Larry Bird fulfilled the hopes that the Celtics had placed in him by bringing the lagging team back to the heights their fans had come to expect. His career soared, and so did the standings of the Celtics, which has ranked among the top teams of the National Basketball Association (NBA) every year since he has been in the lineup. Playing forward, he excels at pinpoint passing to the open man, and is equally skillful at shooting and rebounding. Bird was the first player in NBA history to shoot 50% from the floor and 90% from the foul line. He scored his 20,000th career point in February of the 1990-91 season.

Larry Bird is considered one of the greatest players in the history of basketball. He is neither flashy nor particularly fast, but his determination and his great strength and court sense have contributed to his spectacular success. He is a true team player. He studies the patterns of the game and knows where every player is. He feels that perhaps one of his best assets is the ability "to make the right move at the right time."

CELTICS
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In recent years, injuries have slowed Bird's play to some extent, but his talent is still remarkable. If he can stay healthy, he hopes to give more good years to the Celtics.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Bird's brief, early marriage to Janet Condra ended in divorce. Their fourteen-year-old daughter, Corrie, lives in Indiana with her mother. On October 1, 1989, Bird was married to Dinah Mattingly, whom he had known since his college days at Indiana State. They were friends for a long time before their romance began, and he says now that it was she who raised his spirits and helped him through the difficult time after his father's suicide and his own divorce.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Larry Bird is a modest man with simple, homespun interests. He dresses casually, and likes to work around his own home and lawn whenever possible, although fans make it difficult for him to have this kind of privacy. He follows baseball, listens to country music, hunts and fishes, and plays active sports at every opportunity. He is involved in several charitable causes, one of them being an annual golf tournament to benefit the Terre Haute Boys' Club. He also helps to run the Larry Bird All-Star Classic Scholarship basketball game in Indianapolis, which raises money for educational scholarships for youngsters in Indiana; many of his endorsement companies support this special project.

Bird and his wife live in suburban Boston during the basketball season, but often spend time in Indiana. When his playing days are over, he probably will return to his home state, where he has business ventures—a hotel in Terre Haute and an automobile dealership in Martinsville.

WRITINGS

Drive: The Story of My Life (with Bob Ryan), 1989

HONORS AND AWARDS

NCAA All-American and Player of the Year: 1979
NBA Rookie of the Year: 1980
NBA All-Star Team (eleven times): 1980-90
All-Star Game Most Valuable Player: 1982
NBA Most Valuable Player: 1984, 1985, 1986
NBA Most Valuable Player in Championship Series: 1986
Player of the Year, *Sporting News:* 1986

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Bird, Larry, and John Bischoff. *Bird on Basketball,* 1988
Bird, Larry, and Bob Ryan. *Drive: The Story of My Life,* 1989
Newman, Matthew. *Larry Bird,* 1986 (juvenile)
Rosenthal, Bert. *Larry Bird: Cool Man on the Court,* 1981 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1990-91

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1982
Gentlemen's Quarterly, Feb. 1990, p.210
Sports Illustrated, Dec. 11, 1989, p.42

ADDRESS

Boston Celtics
North Station
Boston, MA 02144

Judy Blume 1938-

American Author of Juvenile and Adult Fiction
Writer of *Deenie, Forever, Superfudge, Tiger Eyes,* and Other Books

BIRTH

Judy Blume (born Judy Sussman) was born on February 12, 1938, to Rudolph and Esther Sussman.

YOUTH

Blume spent her youth in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with the exception of two years during which she lived in Miami Beach, Florida.

Her father, Rudolph, was a dentist with an outgoing personality; Judy was especially close to him. Her mother, Esther, was a homemaker who was quiet and shy and loved to read. Growing up, Judy had many interests: she liked movies, radio shows, and books, and began taking dance lessons at the age of three.

As a teenager, Blume recalls, she "had a lot of tensions and problems. . . .I was a good girl, had to do well, please everyone. That was my role in life." Despite her close relationship with her father, Blume didn't feel comfortable talking to him about the social and emotional difficulties of adolescence. As she once said, "My father delivered these little lectures to me, the last one when I was ten, on how babies are made. But questions about what I was feeling, and how my body could feel, I *never* asked my parents." In her family, she states, "we kept our feelings to ourselves." Later in life Blume became strongly interested in improving communication between young people and their parents. In 1981, she founded KIDS Fund, an organization that contributes about $40,000 each year to nonprofit groups designed to help children talk with their parents.

EARLY MEMORIES

Blume has particularly fond memories of going to the public library. "I not only liked the pictures and the stories but the feel and the smell of the books themselves. My favorite book was *Madeline* by Ludwig Bemelmans. I loved that book! I loved it so much I hid it in my kitchen toy drawer so my mother wouldn't be able to return it to the library. . . . I thought the copy I had hidden was the only copy in the whole world. I knew it was wrong to hide the book but there was no way I was going to part with *Madeline.*"

EDUCATION

Blume first attended public school in Elizabeth. When she was in the third grade, her brother became ill with a kidney infection. She moved with him and her mother to Miami Beach, where they hoped the warm climate would help David's health. Judy and David went to school there and later returned to New Jersey.

A very good student, Blume especially liked her English and journalism classes but did not enjoy science. She also participated in a variety of extracurricular activities. She was co-feature editor of the school paper, sang in the chorus, and studied dance. After graduating with honors from Battin High School, Blume enrolled at Boston University, but she became ill with mononucleosis after only two weeks and had to leave school. The following year, she transferred to New York University, earning her bachelor's degree in early childhood education in 1960.

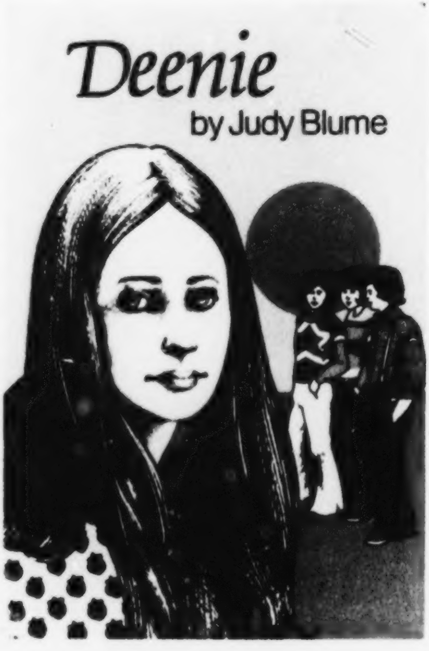
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

After graduating, Blume did not go on to the teaching career for which she had prepared. Instead, she decided to begin a family with her husband, John Blume, whom she married after her junior year in college, on August 15, 1959. They had two children: Randy Lee, now an airline pilot, was born in 1961, and Lawrence Andrew, now a film maker, was born in 1963. Judy and John Blume divorced in 1975. In 1976 she married Thomas A. Kitchens; they were divorced in 1979. In 1987 she married George Cooper, with whom she has one stepdaughter, Amanda.

CHOOSING A CAREER

The decision to write children's stories was, in her words, "an accident. My kids were about three and five and I wanted to do something, but I didn't want to go back to classroom teaching, which is what I was qualified for. I read my kids a lot of books, and I guess I just decided—Well, I could do that too. So when I washed the dinner dishes at night I would do imitation Dr. Seuss rhyming books; and each night by the time I'd done the dishes I would have a whole book. I would send some of them in to publishers and they would be rejected. They were terrible. That's how I started."

Blume was not immediately successful as an author. It was two-and-a-half years before any of her books were accepted for publication. She decided to enroll in a graduate course at New York University on how to write for young people. She enjoyed the class so much that she took it twice. In the process she sold a couple of stories to magazines and completed a draft of *The One in the Middle Is the Green Kangaroo,* a story about a middle child who feels left out of the family. She also worked on *Iggie's House,* a story about a child who learns about tolerance from a friend. Blume treated this book as a homework assignment, completing one chapter each week to turn in to her class.



Her first published book was *The One in the Middle is the Green Kangaroo.* When it appeared in 1969, she was "overjoyed, hysterical, unbelieving! I felt like such a celebrity."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Blume's next work, *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret,* published in 1970, established her reputation as the author of honest novels based on her own memories of childhood and adolescence. These works deal with real-life concerns and often taboo subjects. *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret* combines humor with serious treatment of a girl's worries about religion, menstruation, physical development, and acceptance by her friends. Many adults attacked the novel because of its treatment of such controversial topics, but Blume's youthful readers wrote her thousands of letters saying that they loved the book and that it was just like their own lives.

Writing steadily since that time, Blume has published over 17 books that describe the experiences of young people and adolescents. Like *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret* and *Iggie's House,* most focus on the same types of issues that her readers deal with in their own lives: struggle for acceptance by others *(Otherwise Known as Sheila the Great),* children's cruelty to each other *(Blubber),* sibling rivalry *(Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing, Superfudge, Fudge-a-mania),* divorce *(It's Not the End of the World),* illness *(Deenie),* masturbation *(Deenie),* teenage sex *(Forever),* drugs and alcohol use *(Tiger Eyes),* and death *(Tiger Eyes).*

Blume's works have been criticized by some adults because of their vulgar language, mature themes, and straightforward treatment of sexuality. Unlike most earlier authors of youth fiction, Blume avoids providing simple solutions to her characters' problems, and her stories don't end by punishing characters who are sexually active. Some parents feel that this challenges their authority and their religious teachings. Many of her books, especially *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret* and *Forever,* have been censored by schools and libraries.

Yet many other readers, both young and adult, appreciate Blume's realistic, often humorous and sympathetic treatment of important issues. They especially value her understanding of her readers' feelings. Her capacity for what she describes as "total recall" of experiences from her own youth is one of the reasons for her great popularity with her readers, who enjoy her descriptions of feelings and situations like their own. In a conversation about her own writings Blume has said, "I knew intuitively what kids wanted to know because I remembered what I wanted to know. I think I write about sexuality because it was uppermost in my mind when I was a kid: the need to know, and not knowing how to find out." In addition, her use of "first-person narration," or speaking in her works as "I," combined with her ability to write like a younger person, make her works realistic and believable—they have been described as sounding like diaries or journals.

FAVORITE BOOKS

As a child, according to Blume, "My favorite [book] was *Madeline.* When I was older I liked the Betsy-Tacy books by Maud Hart Lovelace, and the Oz Books, and Nancy Drew mysteries. But I didn't find real satisfaction in reading until I was older. Because there weren't any books with characters who felt the way I felt, who acted the way I did, with whom I could identify. I think I write the kinds of books I would have liked to read when young."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Blume enjoys movies, theater, reading, dancing, needlepoint, and baseball, especially the New York Mets.

WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

The One in the Middle Is the Green Kangaroo, 1969
Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret, 1970
Iggie's House, 1970
Freckle Juice, 1971
Then Again, Maybe I Won't, 1971
It's Not the End of the World, 1972
Otherwise Known as Sheila the Great, 1972
Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing, 1972
Deenie, 1973
Blubber, 1974
Forever, 1975
Starring Sally J. Freedman as Herself, 1977
Superfudge, 1980
Tiger Eyes, 1981
The Pain and the Great One, 1984
Letters to Judy: What Your Kids Wish They Could Tell You, 1986
Just as Long as We're Together, 1987
Fudge-a-mania, 1990

FOR ADULTS

Wifey, 1978
Smart Women, 1984

HONORS AND AWARDS

Outstanding Book of the Year *(New York Times)*: 1970, for *Are You There God? It's Me, Margaret*; 1974, for *Blubber*

Children's Choice Award (International Reading Association and Children's Book Council): 1981, for *Superfudge*; 1985, for *The Pain and the Great One*

A Best Book for Young Adults *(School Library Journal)*: 1981, for *Tiger Eyes*

Literary Lions (New York Public Library): 1987, for *Letters to Judy*

Blume has also received numerous awards from state and local organizations throughout the United States

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 13
Lee, Betsy. *Judy Blume's Story,* 1981
Something about the Author, Vol. 31
Weidt, Maryann N. *Presenting Judy Blume,* 1990

PERIODICALS

Christian Science Monitor, May 14, 1979, p.B10
Current Biography 1980
Newsweek, Oct. 9, 1978, p.99
New York Times Magazine, Dec. 3, 1978, p.80
People, Oct. 16, 1978, p.47; Mar. 19, 1984, p.38
Teen, Oct. 1982, p.30
Time, Aug. 23, 1982, p.65

ADDRESS

Bradbury Press
866 Third Ave.
New York, NY 10022

Berke Breathed 1957-
American Cartoonist
Creator of the Comic Strips "Bloom County" and "Outland"

BIRTH

Berke Breathed (Guy Berkeley Breathed; rhymes with method) was born on June 21, 1957, in Encino, California. His father, John, was an oil equipment executive, while his mother, Jane, was a homemaker.

YOUTH

The family moved from southern California to Houston, Texas, in 1971, following the oil boom. According to Breathed, his youth was unremarkable. He was a bit of a loner with a rather unusual hobby: he collected snakes. "During most of the years that boys were going through puberty and finding girls, I was finding reptiles." But he also had a keen sense of humor that was appreciated by his teachers, although he recently said, "I was never the class clown. The only way I could apply my wit was on paper."

EDUCATION

Breathed attended the University of Texas at Austin, where he received a B.A. in photojournalism in 1979. While there he worked on the school newspaper, the *Daily Texan*, as a columnist, writer, and photographer. As a junior he started a comic strip, "Academia Waltz," the precursor to "Bloom County."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After graduating from college, Breathed sent two anthologies of his works to the major syndicates that distribute comic strips to newspapers throughout the country. He was routinely rejected, but his luck soon changed. He was working at *UTmost*, a university student magazine, when Al Leeds, the sales manager for the Washington Post Writers Group, called the office of the *Daily Texan*. Leeds planned to commission a new cartoon and hired Breathed to create it.

"Bloom County," a new series based loosely on Breathed's earlier "Academia Waltz," was syndicated by the Washington Post Writers Group beginning in December 1980. Initially, there was very limited interest in the strip. It started out in only 27 newspapers, but nine years later it appeared in almost 1000 papers with an estimated readership of 40 million. Breathed ended "Bloom County" on August 6, 1989, explaining that "A good comic strip is no more eternal than a ripe melon. The ugly truth is that in most cases, comics age less gracefully than their creators. 'Bloom County' is retiring before the stretch marks show."

"Bloom County" was known for its frequently silly tone, satirical approach, sense of absurdity, commentary on current issues, and odd assortment of characters, featuring Opus the penguin. The strip often angered political conservatives and religious fundamentalists, and it even sparked controversy among cartoonists. In 1987, the strip won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for Editorial Cartooning. This angered other cartoonists, who felt that Breathed's work was not serious political commentary. Breathed responded that "Bloom County" was not specifically a political cartoon. He did not intend the strip to present one particular viewpoint or to focus consistently on political events; instead, it covered a wide range of current social issues as well as people in the news. As he once explained, "I really am a schizophrenic cartoonist. . . . There's a side of me that reads the *New Republic* and wants to spill out on paper all the anger I might have on a particular issue. But I can also really lose myself in a fantasy like the work of Walt Disney or *Winnie the Pooh*. So I have those two sides tugging me in opposite directions. I may read the morning paper and get riled up, but by four in the afternoon, I'm wishing I was living in the Hundred Acre Wood with Pooh. 'Bloom County' should be seen as a hybrid: It'll never satisfy purists on either side."

After "Bloom County," Breathed created a new strip, "Outland," that debuted on September 3, 1989. Appearing only on Sundays, "Outland" features a recurring cast of characters, including Opus, Ronald Ann, and Bill the Cat from "Bloom County." Like Breathed's previous strip, "Outland" uses satire to comment on personalities and social issues.

Breathed once tried to explain what he set out to accomplish in drawing these comic strips. While describing his reaction to reading "Peanuts" by Charles Schulz, Breathed said: "I was bowled over by the depth of Schulz's simplicity. It wasn't until I really studied those old strips, with their underlying themes and symbolic approach to dealing with life's problems, that I began to realize the inner dynamics of a comic strip are not immediately apparent. It's not just a matter of getting a political point across or squeezing out a giggle from somebody. It's about creating your own universe, which is a real challenge. Few cartoonists succeed in doing it, but it's become my goal."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Several sources have influenced his comic strips, according to Breathed. He has mentioned the imagery in the works of such children's writers as Dr. Seuss and Norman Juster, author of *The Phantom Toolbooth*. In response to a question about cartoons, Breathed once stated, " 'Doonesbury' is the only one that had an active influence on me, especially in my college years. I hadn't read strips before 'Doonesbury.' Others had an influence on me later: 'Pogo' in its drawings, and 'Peanuts' in more subtle things such as characterization and pacing."

The influence of Garry Trudeau, creator of "Doonesbury," has been part of the controversy surrounding Breathed's work. Many reviewers considered "Bloom County" derivative of "Doonesbury," citing similarities in format, pacing, and characterization. Even Breathed has acknowledged the influence, saying "I've never been a comics fan. 'Doonesbury' was the first strip I ever paid attention to and followed regularly—which may explain the obvious roots of 'Bloom County'." Yet in recent years many reviewers have said that despite surface similarities, Breathed's work is truly original.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Breathed met his future wife, Jody Boyman, while competing in the New

Mexico State Fair Celebrity Goat Milk-off in 1985. Boyman, a photographer, was covering the event; Breathed was milking goats. He came in last. They were married on May 10, 1986.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Breathed's hobbies include traveling, boating, motorcycling, water skiing, and rock climbing. He also used to enjoy piloting ultralight airplanes, but he quit after an accident in which he broke his back. In addition, Breathed is involved in the animal rights movement.

WRITINGS

Bloom County: "Loose Tails," 1983
Toons for Our Times: A Bloom County Book, 1984
Penguin Dreams: And Stranger Things, 1985
Bloom County Babylon: Five Years of Basic Naughtiness, 1986
Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, 1987
Tales Too Ticklish to Tell, 1988
The Night of the Mary Kay Commandos: Featuring Smell-O-Toons, 1989
Classic of Western Literature, 1990
Happy Trails, 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

Harry A. Schweikert, Jr. Disability Awareness Award (Paralyzed Veterans of America): 1982, for "Bloom County"
Pulitzer Prize: 1987, in editorial cartooning, for "Bloom County"
Fund for Animals Genesis Award: 1990, for "outstanding cartoonist focusing on animal welfare issues"

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors, Vol. 110
Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 27

PERIODICALS

Los Angeles Times, Nov. 26, 1987, V, p.1
People, Aug. 6, 1984, p.93
Time, Dec. 25, 1989, p.10

ADDRESS

Washington Post Writers Group
1150 15th St. NW
Washington, DC 20071

Barbara Bush 1925-
American First Lady of the United States

BIRTH

Barbara Pierce Bush was born June 8, 1925, in New York City to Marvin and Pauline (Robinson) Pierce of Rye, New York. She was the third child in a family of four, which included an older sister and brother, Martha and James, and a younger brother, Scott.

YOUTH

The young girl who would grow up to be First Lady of the United States lived a privileged childhood in the prosperous suburb of Rye. She was reared in a household that provided the material things of life, but one that also mirrored qualities of refinement and consideration. The children were trained "to look after other people's feelings."

Marvin Pierce, who counted among his early relatives America's fourteenth president, Franklin Pierce, was an executive of McCall Corporation, the publishing company that produced *McCall's* and *Redbook* magazines, and a series of widely used pattern catalogues. Mrs. Pierce, the daughter of an Ohio Supreme Court justice, was involved in community affairs, collected antiques, and was an enthusiastic gardener. According to her now-famous daughter, Pauline Pierce was "not perfect, but the world was more beautiful because my mother was there. She taught us all a lot of good lessons."

EARLY MEMORIES

Barbara Bush remembers her schoolgirl days as being typical for a child reared in an upscale suburban setting. The family did not want for anything. She talks of tennis and swimming lessons, tree houses, bicycling, and dancing lessons, as well as quieter pursuits, such as paper dolls and games of imagination. Dogs were always her special love. Books were, too, and in those early years she developed her lifelong passion for reading. Often quoted is a comment she made in an interview given a few years ago for the *New York Times Book Review:* "I think of my dad sitting in his chair by the fireplace and my mother on the couch reading, and after we children could read, everyone was curled up with something." This eagerness for the printed word would one day lead the First Lady to focus her energies on promoting literacy in America.

EDUCATION

Bush attended public school for six years, transferred to the private Rye Country Day School for four more grades, and then, as was common in her social circle, was sent away to an exclusive boarding school to complete her secondary education. It was while she was home for the Christmas holidays that she met her future husband, George Bush, at a country club dance. Apparently it was love at first sight for both teenagers. They exchanged frequent letters after returning to their respective schools—she to Ashley Hall in Charleston, South Carolina, and he to Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. They arranged visits together and with one another's families during school breaks and summer vacation.

World War II had just started, and George Bush enlisted in the Navy immediately after his graduation. Barbara Pierce went back to Ashley Hall as a senior. The next year she attended Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, but there she paid little attention to her studies. A quote from a recent biography tells why: "The truth is, I just wasn't very interested. I was just interested in George." She dropped out of college at the beginning of her sophomore year to plan a December wedding, unaware that her fiancé's Navy plane had been shot down in the Pacific. George Bush was rescued at sea and returned home for a wedding delayed by only a few weeks.

FIRST JOBS

Although she has given much of her time to volunteer activities, the only employment paychecks made out to Barbara Bush over the years have come from the Yale Co-op, where she worked after her husband enrolled at that university, and from a 1942 summer job in a small factory in Port Chester, New York.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Marvin Pierce, who died in 1969, is remembered lovingly by his daughter as *the* truly important figure in her childhood. He was the closest to her of her parents—an understanding man with a delightful sense of humor and a deep affection for his family. She recalls that he always took her side and was, in fact, her hero.

The strong influence in her adult years has been George Bush. She says of her marriage, "it was the biggest turning point in my life."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Barbara Pierce and George Herbert Walker Bush have been married since January 6, 1945. They have five children: George Jr.; John Ellis (Jeb); Neil Mallon; Marvin Pierce (named for his maternal grandfather); and Dorothy (Doro) Walker Bush LeBlond (named for the president's mother). The second child born into the family died of leukemia shortly before her fourth birthday in 1953; she was Pauline Robinson, called Robin, and named in memory of Barbara Bush's mother, who had been killed in an automobile accident two months before the child's birth.

The Bushes have twelve grandchildren.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The President's wife has devoted much of her life to volunteer work, but her special focus has been the promotion of literacy. During the years her children were growing up, son Neil suffered from dyslexia (a reading disability). In working with him to overcome the problem, her interest became a cause. She is honorary chairperson of the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy; a sponsor of the Laubach Literacy Volunteers; and honorary chairperson of equally active groups such as the National Advisory Council of Literacy Volunteers of America, the National Committee on Literacy and Education of the United Way, and the Reading is Fundamental Advisory Council.

Mrs. Bush also serves in an honorary capacity on the boards of the National Association of Partners in Education, the Business Council for Effective Literacy, and the Washington Parent Group Fund. Her volunteerism extends further afield—to the Leukemia Society of America, the Washington Home, the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, the Children's Oncology Services of Metropolitan Washington, and the Girl Scouts of America.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Barbara Bush is a reader, a swimmer and golfer, and an unpretentious woman who enjoys time in her garden at the family home in Kennebunkport, Maine. All of America is familiar with her love of dogs through her books and through the headlines made by her English springer spaniel, Millie, whose puppies were born in the White House.

The President's wife puts her family first—this, she says, is her major interest. The Bush children have affectionately dubbed their mother the "Silver Fox," (for her grandmotherly white hair which she refuses to color). By all accounts, she is warm, loyal, and straightforward, and always able to poke fun at herself. She is known to be opinionated, too, but even on those occasions when her well-publicized wit shows a sharp edge, she is quickly apologetic—and easily forgiven.

WRITINGS

C. Fred's Story: A Dog's Life, 1984
Millie's Book: As Dictated to Barbara Bush, 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

Outstanding Mother of the Year Award: 1984
Distinguished Leadership Award (United Negro College Fund): 1986
Woman of the Year Award (USO): 1986
Distinguished American Woman Award (College of Mount St. Joseph): 1987

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

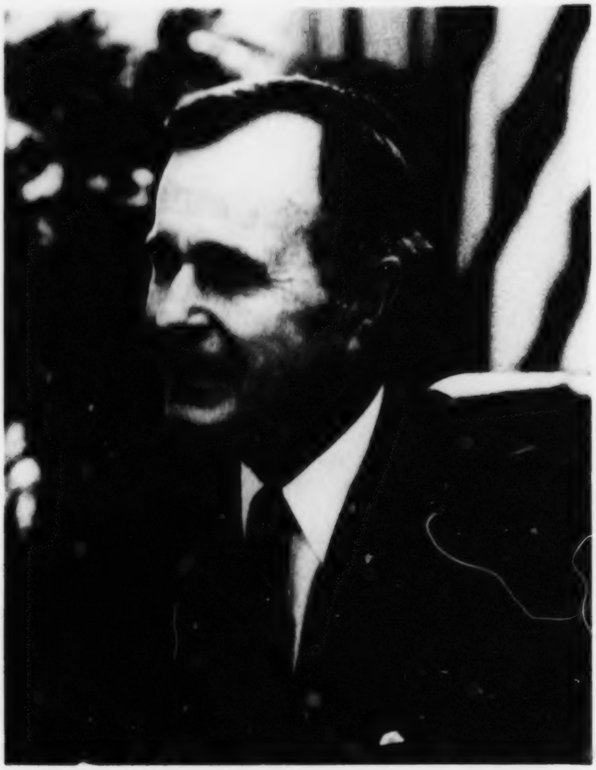
Behrens, June. *Barbara Bush: First Lady of Literacy,* 1990 (juvenile)
Blue, Rose, and Corinne J. Naden. *Barbara Bush: First Lady,* 1991 (juvenile)
Heiss, Arlene. *Barbara Bush,* 1991 (juvenile)
Radcliffe, Donnie. *Simply Barbara Bush,* 1989
Who's Who in America 1990-91

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1989
People, Spring 1990, p.31
Time, Jan. 23, 1989, p.22

ADDRESS

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500



George Bush 1924-
American Political Leader
President of the United States

BIRTH

George Herbert Walker Bush was born June 12, 1924, in Milton, Massachusetts, to Prescott Sheldon and Dorothy (Walker) Bush. He was the second in a family of five children, which included Prescott, Jr., Nancy, Jonathan, and William T.

YOUTH

Before young George was a year old, the Bushes moved to a large house in Greenwich, Connecticut, about an hour away from New York City. It was in that wealthy suburban setting that he grew up, living in comfort and surrounded by his closely knit family and an army of friends "who were always swarming around the house." His sister Nancy, now Mrs. Alexander Ellis, tells of those happy days, and of how George and Prescott, Jr., were "thick as thieves. They were a twosome. They shared the same room and [the same] friends." She adds that she and her four brothers did a lot of things as a group, too, and that their parents reared them strictly but fairly, and with old-fashioned values. The youngsters were expected to do small jobs around the house for extra spending money. They were taught to be honest, modest, and generous—George learned the latter lesson so well that he was called "Have Half" for his willingness to share with others. The Bush children also were encouraged to take part in sports, and there were frequent family games and family trips, as well. The president says of his parents today that they were "our biggest boosters."

Prescott Bush, Sr., who died in 1972, was an investment banker in New York during his children's growing years and later served as United States senator from Connecticut. Mrs. Bush, now in her ninety-first year, is the daughter of a wealthy St. Louis businessman, George Herbert Walker, who owned a summer retreat overlooking the Atlantic Ocean at Kennebunkport, Maine. Here, every summer at Walker's Point, the Bush children enjoyed "the best of all possible adventures." They swam, played tennis, hiked, went deep-sea fishing, and ran free. Grandfather Walker was "Pop" to his own children, so it was natural that his devoted young namesake would be called "Poppy," a nickname that stuck for many years.

EARLY MEMORIES

One particular childhood episode stands out in George Bush's mind. He and his brother Prescott had been taught by their grandfather to handle *Tomboy*, the Walker sailboat but, on their first time out alone, a sudden storm blew up and tossed them around. They were frightened, yet they managed to return to dock and to their worried family. The President tells now, in talking about the incident, that "Grandfather said he knew we could do it. That gave me confidence that's lasted all my life."

EDUCATION

Bush attended the private Greenwich Country Day School before entering Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts for high school. At Andover, an exclusive eastern preparatory school, he earned good grades and was an exceptionally popular student. He was president of his senior class, played varsity basketball, and captained both the baseball and soccer teams. He still is spoken of by those who knew him in prep school as an "all-time soccer great."

World War II had started during George Bush's senior year at Andover, and after graduation, he chose to delay his college education to join the

U.S. Naval Reserve. He enlisted as a seaman second class on his birthday, June 12, 1942, and was sent to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for flight training. Receiving his wings and commission while still eighteen years old, he became the Navy's youngest pilot. On September 2, 1944, Bush's plane was hit by antiaircraft fire over the Bonin island of Chichi Jima, 600 miles south of Japan. Although the plane was on fire and severely damaged, he completed his strafing run on the Japanese installation before heading out to sea. He bailed out and was rescued by the submarine *USS Finback* but, tragically, his two crew members were killed. Bush was decorated for courageous service in the Pacific Theater.

When the war ended, Bush entered Yale University, where he studied for a degree in economics and served as captain of the varsity baseball team. He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa (for scholastic achievement) in 1948.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

On January 6, 1945, George Bush married Barbara Pierce of Rye, New York. They have five children: George Herbert Walker, Jr.; John Ellis (Jeb); Neil Mallon; Marvin Pierce; and Dorothy (Doro) Walker Bush LeBlond. Their second child, Robin (named Pauline Robinson) died of leukemia in 1953, shortly before her fourth birthday. The Bushes have twelve grandchildren.

President and Mrs. Bush are residents of Houston, Texas. They are members of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, where the President is a former vestryman. When in Washington, they attend services at St. John's Episcopal Church. The President serves on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Kennebunkport.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Fitzhugh Green, author of *George Bush: An Intimate Portrait*, asked Barbara Bush some years ago about what lasting impressions Prescott and Dorothy Bush had made on the son who would become President of the United States. "His father had enormous influence on him," she answered, "and his mother had ten times more." She told that the children were in awe of their father, an imposing man, full of energy and business, but "their mother had the most influence, and not in a bossy way. As a young woman she was a great athlete, even-tempered, fair, loving. . . . She brought those kids up under the most extraordinary values."

The President himself has often said that it was from his mother that he learned to get along with people. Others note, too, that it is from her that he inherits his competitive edge.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Bush had all the right business connections and could have had a job with a large corporation, or on Wall Street with his father. He chose instead to move with his wife and small son to Texas after college, where he worked for Dresser Industries as an oil field supply salesman. Dresser was headed by Neil Mallon, a family friend for whom the Bushes later named their third son.

By 1951, after working in California and again in Texas, Bush started a small royalty firm with John Overby. Two years later, Bush-Overby Oil Development Company merged with an independent oil exploration company run by two brothers from Oklahoma, William and Hugh Liedtke. The four young men called their new endeavor Zapata Petroleum Corporation, borrowing the catchy name from a heroic Mexican rebel leader, Emiliano Zapata. Then, in 1954, at the age of thirty, George Bush became co-founder and president of a third firm, Zapata Off-Shore, which pioneered in experimental off-shore drilling. He and his family were living in Houston by this time, and Bush was becoming interested in politics.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After an unsuccessful bid in 1964 as Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, Bush returned briefly to his oil business. In 1966, he resigned from Zapata Off-Shore to run for Congress. This time, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Texas' Seventh District. He was reelected to the House two years later but, in 1970, lost a second campaign for the Senate.

The next year, Bush was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, a post he held until 1973, when he became chairman of the Republican National Committee. In the autumn of 1974, George and Barbara Bush went to Beijing, for his assignment as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office, at an important time in the developing relationship between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China.

Bush returned from the Far East in early 1976 to take up duties as director of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). When Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, took office as president the following January, Bush returned to Texas and private life but, by May 1979, he was back into politics, making a bid for the White House. Ronald Reagan won the party's nomination, however, and asked Bush to be his running mate. Their ticket won, and the two were sworn into office in January 1981. In the 1984 election, they won a second term.

After eight years as vice president, Bush was nominated for the presidency at the 1988 Republican National Convention. He made a controversial choice in selecting an ultraconservative young Indiana senator, J. Danforth Quayle, as his running mate, and even people in his own party questioned Bush's judgment. Nevertheless, George Bush carried forty states to win the election and, on January 20, 1989, was sworn in as the forty-first president of the United States.

As President, Bush's popularity initially soared, due perhaps in large part to the success of Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the military campaign to force Saddam Hussein's forces to leave Kuwait. His popularity has waned in recent times with worsening economic conditions and growing domestic troubles. Bush is currently preparing to run for reelection as President.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

On a personal level, Bush's rescue at sea during World War II must be forever forged in his memory. He speaks of bailing out of his burning plane and of the battle raging above him as he bobbed in the water. One of his squadron buddies was able to help him by signalling the location of his floating raft, and other pilots helped by strafing and turning away enemy boats. It was a U.S. Navy submarine, the *Finback,* that finally surfaced to rescue him. Years later, in telling of the ordeal, Bush said, "I'll always be grateful to the *Finback* crew. They saved my life."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Sports have always been important to Bush. He loves the sea, whether he is sailing, motorboating, or fishing. He is a good tennis player and an avid golfer—and likes the game of horseshoes so much that he had a pit dug on the White House grounds soon after he took up residence.

Bush spends much of his leisure time with his wife and family. He often says that his proudest accomplishment is that his children "still come home."

WRITINGS

Looking Forward: The George Bush Story, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Air Medal
Distinguished Flying Cross
Gold Star (two)
Time Magazine "Man of the Year": 1990

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

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World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

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ADDRESS

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Bill Cosby 1937-

American Comedian and Entertainer
Co-Producer and Star of "The Cosby Show"

BIRTH

Bill Cosby (William Henry Cosby, Jr.) was born on July 12, 1937, to Anna and William Cosby. Bill was the oldest of four brothers: James, Russell, and Robert.

YOUTH

Cosby grew up in a poor, black neighborhood in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during World War II. When he was young his father had a job as a welder, and the family lived comfortably. Over time, though, his father lost his job, started to drink, and spent more and more time away from home. The family began to have money troubles. In addition, James died of rheumatic fever when Bill was eight. Soon after, their father left to join the United States Navy and was rarely home from that time onward. Bill's mother, Anna Cosby, went to work as a maid, usually working twelve hours each day, leaving him in charge of his brothers.

EARLY MEMORIES

Cosby has often spoken warmly of his mother's influence on his early years. "She is the most unselfish being I've ever known," he has said. "Many's the time I saw her come home from work exhausted and hungry—and give her supper to one of my brothers who was still hungry after he'd eaten his own. I promised her that some day she wouldn't have to work, and that's a promise I've kept." But there was a lighter side, too—she was also his first audience. She listened to his funny stories, laughed at his jokes, and encouraged him to learn.

EDUCATION

As a youth, Cosby attended Wister Elementary School, Fitz-Simons Junior High, and Central High School. He was not a good student. He was more interested in clowning around than studying or listening in class. As he later said, "I found I could make people laugh, and I enjoyed doing it. . . .Telling funny stories became, for me, a way of making friends." He fondly recalls one early teacher, Mary Forchic Nagle, who encouraged this need to perform by casting him in several school plays. Although she wrote on his sixth-grade report card, "He would rather be a clown than a student and feels it his mission to amuse his class mates in and out of school," she also added, "He should grow up to do great things." While Cosby did poorly in his classes, he always excelled in sports. He was a star athlete on the football, baseball, and track teams. In high school, though, he spent so much time on sports and clowning around, and so little time on his schoolwork, that he had to repeat the tenth grade. Soon he dropped out of high school. After several jobs and a stint in the Navy, where he earned his high-school diploma, he enrolled at Temple University in Philadelphia in 1961 to become a gym teacher. He received a four-year athletic scholarship and played on the basketball, football, and track teams while also maintaining good grades in his courses. Yet he dropped out of school again, during his third year, this time to work as a comedian. Years later, Cosby returned to his studies. He was awarded an honorary bachelor's degree from Temple and later completed a master's and doctorate in education at the University of Massachusetts.

FIRST JOBS

Cosby began to work very early in life. At age nine he started shining shoes to help out the family. At eleven he spent the summer stocking shelves in a grocery store. He worked from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., plus extra hours on weekends, for $8 per week. After dropping out of high school he worked in a shoe repair shop and a car muffler plant before joining the Navy in 1956 in search of a better job. Cosby continued to play sports and joke around while in the Navy, but he also became more serious about his studies and his job as a physical therapist for sick and injured soldiers at Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Cosby's first job as an entertainer came while he was a student at Temple. During the summer after his second year, he got a job as a bartender to earn extra money for school. While working at The Underground in Philadelphia, he soon realized that he could make more money in tips if he was friendly. His funny stories and jokes were a success with the customers, and the owner offered him a job as a comedian in a room called The Cellar, with a ceiling so low that Cosby couldn't even stand up on stage! He soon began to receive bigger and better job offers, and he dropped out of Temple to become a full-time entertainer midway through his third year.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

In 1963, while performing in Washington, D.C., after leaving Temple, he began to date Camille Hanks, then a student at the University of Maryland. According to Cosby, he knew he wanted to marry her after their first date. They were soon engaged, but she broke it off at the request of her parents, who were worried about his uncertain future as an entertainer. Despite her parents' wishes Hanks and Cosby got back together again, and they were married on January 25, 1964. They have five children: Erika, Erinn, Ennis, Ensa, and Evin.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In the almost thirty years since Cosby began performing professionally, he has recorded over twenty albums (including both comedy and jazz), performed in more than ten movies, written three best-selling books (including two that were among the top twelve nonfiction bestsellers of the 1980s), and starred in a variety of television shows. In his first series, "I Spy," Cosby teamed up with Robert Culp to play a pair of spies disguised as tennis bums. An instant success, the series broke television racial barriers by depicting a black man as brilliant and equal in every way to his white partner.

His long-running hit series "The Cosby Show" debuted in 1984. This show depicts day-to-day life in a comfortably middle-class New York family that resembles Bill's own. The Huxtable family consists of the father, Heathcliff, a doctor; the mother, Claire, a lawyer; and their five children. This show, like many of Bill's other projects, focuses on the similarities rather than the differences among people. Stories often emphasize the value of family ties, education, hard work, and self-respect, and consistently avoid violence and sexual or racial overtones. With gentleness and humor, the series depicts many of the poignant, bittersweet, silly, infuriating, and downright funny things that can happen in an ordinary loving family. "The Cosby Show," the highest-rated series of the 1980s, will come to an end at the close of the 1991-92 television season.

In late 1991, Cosby announced a new program to be shown beginning in fall, 1992. The new series, "You Bet Your Life," a revival of a classic Groucho Marx show, will be a comedy game show. In a departure for Cosby, though, the show will not be seen on any of the major networks. Instead, it will be sold in syndication to individual stations around the country. According to television insiders, this approach should increase Cosby's earnings.

In addition, Cosby has also been hired by many companies in recent years to star in television commercials for their products. All of these activities have combined to make Cosby one of the richest entertainers in the world.

FAVORITE BOOKS

According to Cosby, the famous American writer Mark Twain had a great influence on his early ideas of humor. "As a boy," Cosby once said, "my mother used to read Mark Twain to me. . . . I was impressed with his fantastic sense of humor."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to his lifelong interest in sports and comedy, Cosby is an avid fan of jazz, especially the music of such great artists as Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, Charles Mingus, and Miles Davis. Their influence can be seen in his comedy routines, where Cosby has tried to imitate their ability to improvise, to take a theme and continually find new ways to treat it. Cosby has also been involved in several television projects that combine his interests in children and education, including an educational cartoon series called "Fat Albert and the Cosby Kids" and appearances on "The Electric Company," "Sesame Street," and "Captain Kangaroo's Wake Up." "All I do," Cosby once said, "has to do with some form of education, some form of giving a message to people." He has also been active in charity work, contributing both money and time to many causes. He has been especially generous in his donations to predominately African-American colleges and universities, including a 1987 donation to Spelman College of $20 million.

WRITINGS

The Wit and Wisdom of Fat Albert, 1973
Bill Cosby's Personal Guide to Tennis Power: or, Don't Lower the Lob, Raise the Net, 1975
You Are Somebody Special (contributor), 1978
Fatherhood, 1986
Time Flies, 1987
Changes: Becoming the Best You Can Be (contributor), 1988
Love and Marriage, 1989
Childhood, 1991

SELECTED RECORDINGS

Bill Cosby Is a Very Funny Fellow, Right! 1963
I Started Out as a Child, 1964
Why Is There Air? 1965
Wonderfulness, 1966
Revenge, 1967
To Russell, My Brother, Whom I Slept With, 1968
Bill Cosby, 1969
Bill Cosby Talks to Kids about Drugs, 1971
The Electric Company, 1971
Fat Albert, 1973
Bill Cosby Is Not Himself These Days, 1976
My Father Confused Me, 1977
Bill's Best Friend, 1978
Bill Cosby. . .Himself, 1982
Reunion, 1982
Those of You With or Without Children, You'll Understand, 1986
OH, Baby, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Grammy Award: 1964, for *I Started Out as a Child;* 1965, for *Why Is There Air?;* 1966, for *Wonderfulness;* 1967, for *Revenge;* 1968, for *To Russell, My Brother, Whom I Slept With;* 1969, for *Bill Cosby;* 1986, for *Those of You With or Without Children, You'll Understand,* all as best comedy recording; 1971, for *Bill Cosby Talks to Kids About Drugs;* 1972, for *The Electric Company,* both as best children's recording
Emmy Award: 1966-68, for lead actor in "I Spy"; 1985, for "The Cosby Show" as outstanding comedy series
Seal of Excellence (Children's Theatre Association): 1973
Gold Award (International Film and Television Festival): 1981, for "Picture Pages" as outstanding children's program
Elmer Award *(Harvard Lampoon)*: 1983, for lifetime achievement in comedy

Spingarn Medal (NAACP): 1985, "for recognition of his status as one of America's greatest humorists, social philosophers, and communicators of the human condition"

Golden Globe Award: 1985-86, for best actor in "The Cosby Show"

People's Choice Award: 1985, for male performer in new program "The Cosby Show" and for new comedy program "The Cosby Show"; 1986-91, for male performer; 1986-91, for favorite male entertainer; 1988-89, for "The Cosby Show" as favorite TV program

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Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 27
Green, Carl R., and William R. Sanford. *Bill Cosby,* 1986 (juvenile)
Haskins, Jim. *Bill Cosby: America's Most Famous Father,* 1988 (juvenile)
Kettelkamp, Larry. *Bill Cosby: Family Funny Man,* 1987 (juvenile)
Woods, Harold, and Geraldine Woods. *Bill Cosby: Making America Laugh and Learn,* 1983 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

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Ebony, May 1989, p.25
Life, June 1985, p.34
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ADDRESS

The Brokaw Company
9255 Sunset Blvd.
Suite 706
Los Angeles, CA 90069

Mikhail Gorbachev 1931-
Russian Political Leader
Former President of the Soviet Union

BIRTH

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev (MEE-kile GAWR-buh-chawf) was born March 2, 1931, in Privolnoye, a village in the Russian Republic's Stavropol territory, to Sergei and Maria Panteleyevna (Gopkalo) Gorbachev. He has a younger brother, Aleksandr.

YOUTH

Descended from Ukrainian cossacks (free peasant-soldiers), Gorbachev, called "Misha" by his family, grew up in a collective farming community during the dictator Joseph Stalin's great purge of the 1930s. It was a time of brutal politics and total government control over production and distribution. Misha's paternal grandfather, Andrei, was one of the unfortunates whose name had appeared on Stalin's "list." He had been dragged away by secret police, for trumped-up reasons, and sentenced to nine years in the Gulag, which is the Soviet penal system.

Young Gorbachev grew up as a typical country boy of that time and place. He was ten years old when his father was called to army duty in World War II, after the Germans invaded the Soviet Union. The war years were extremely hard on the family. Gorbachev worked on the collective farm after school hours and during summer vacations. At one period, he had to drop out of school because there was no money for shoes. When his father learned of this, he wrote home from his army post instructing Misha's mother to sell whatever she could in order to buy shoes and send the boy to school. "He *must* study," he said.

Friends who remember Gorbachev as a youth say that he studied hard and was a boy of strong opinions—always ready for a lively argument. He often had "testy outbursts," but later learned to control his temper. Gail Sheehy, author of a Gorbachev biography, tells of how he took on manly responsibilities during his father's five years away from home. "Men twice his age would seek his views on war and domestic decisions," she writes, "and that must have helped develop in him the powerful self-assurance he shows today." No one recalls his ever having an interest in athletics, yet he kept fit as a result of long and tedious hours in the fields. Sergei Gorbachev returned to Privolnoye and his tractor station job at the war's end. The following year, Aleksandr, called "Sasha," was born, but the boys were so far apart in age, they never really shared the same experiences, nor did they become close. Aleksandr Gorbachev is now a mid-level official in the Ministry of Defense in Moscow.

EDUCATION

Gorbachev attended the village primary school, but had to walk ten miles every day to the town of Krasnogvardeiskoye for his secondary education. He rented a room away from home in the final year of school. About this time, he joined the youth organization Komsomol—his first step toward becoming a full member (in 1952) of the Communist Party. The young Gorbachev gained notice as a model student and worker, winning a coveted government award, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. This honor made it possible for him to apply for entrance to the highly regarded Moscow State University. There, the ambitious young man from the country distinguished himself as a leader and a brilliant speaker and earned a law degree in 1955.

FIRST JOBS

After graduation Gorbachev returned to Stavropol, this time to the city itself, where he was assigned as Komsomol party organizer. His wife, Raisa, whom he had married while both were university students, took a teaching job. In 1963, Gorbachev became chief of the agricultural department for the Stavropol region and, to further his knowledge in that particular field, studied at night for five years to earn a diploma in agronomy (field crop production) from the Stavropol Agricultural Institute.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Many people have made a difference in Gorbachev's life—some of them family members, some of them politicians with whom he associated during his rise in the government power structure. During Gorbachev's boyhood, he spent much of his time with his vigorous, outspoken mother and her parents. His paternal grandfather, Pantelei Yefimovich Gopkalo, was the chairman of the local collective farm and, as such, probably encouraged the boy's dedication to communism. Yet the independence of his other grandfather, who had refused to buckle under a repressive government, influenced him, too. It is felt that he learned early to stand up for his own beliefs, but to compromise when necessary. This may explain his complex character even today, and his understanding of the need for change.

Despite their importance, it is generally agreed that no single person has had more influence on him than has his wife. Bright and ambitious, she became his "good right hand," in a society that seldom recognized the contributions of women. From their earliest days together, she studied politics and economics, and became a sounding board for his theories and his plans to implement them. The research she did for her doctorate also helped to advance her husband's career.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Mikhail Gorbachev has been married since 1954 to Raisa (rah-EE-sah) Maximovna Titorenko, a philosophy student whom he met at Moscow University. Born January 5, 1931, in Rubtsovsk, Siberia, she and her family later moved to the Rostov territory near Stavropol. The Gorbachevs have a daughter, Irina, a physician, who is married to a surgeon, Anatoli Viragovskaya. There are two granddaughters, Ksenia and Anastasia.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Gorbachev's rise to power began in 1970 with his appointment as a deputy within the Supreme Soviet. Four years later, he became chairman of the Youth Commission and, in 1978, succeeded his patron, Fyodor Kulakov, as secretary of the Central Committee for Agriculture. Kulakov's death under suspicious circumstances was a blow to Gorbachev, but it turned out to be one of the forces that shaped his future.

In 1979, at the age of 48, Mikhail Gorbachev was made a nonvoting member of the Politburo (political bureau), the committee of party members in control of the government. The next year, he became the youngest member of that policy-making body. By now, in Moscow again, he and his wife had a more comfortable life; they were sent abroad on official business and were exposed to Western ideas and culture. During these years, Gorbachev began to build his reputation as a likable, charming politician. Soon he would "establish his style as a statesman—leadership through personal chemistry."

With the death of Leonid Brezhnev in 1982, Yuri Andropov became general secretary, and Gorbachev, whose career Andropov had furthered, was made second in command. Nevertheless, at Andropov's untimely death after only fifteen months in office, Gorbachev was considered too young to succeed him, and Konstantin Chernenko was chosen for the top post in the Soviet Union. The old and ailing Chernenko died a year later and, within hours, on March 11, 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became general secretary. Sweeping reforms began, with *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring), and the formation of a new Congress of People's Deputies. By 1989, Gorbachev was elected head of state, with the title Chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

New hope was born as Gorbachev started his nation on the road to reform and opened discussions that were aimed at world peace. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990, and it has been reported that he donated the cash prize (about $710,000) to a fund for the young victims of the 1986 nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

However, Gorbachev's leadership style, once considered decisive, proved ineffective against the inflation, unemployment, and civil disorder that overtook his country. Disapproval began to set in, although those at home were reluctant to speak out publicly. Even abroad, where he remained personally popular, there were serious concerns about domestic conditions in the Soviet Union and strong criticism of his handling of the Chernobyl disaster.

The people grew desperate about their overwhelming problems and, by mid-1990, his one-man rule began to slip away. Individual republics within the country called for independence. As the presidents of the republics worked with Gorbachev to create a new treaty calling for a looser union of states, hard-liners in the government responded. On August 18, 1991, Gorbachev and his family were held under house arrest at their summer home in the Crimea. The coup failed after four days when Soviet army troops refused to participate, and Gorbachev returned to Moscow. Boris Yeltsin, the popularly elected President of the Russian Republic of the Soviet Union, rose to national prominence during this time with his support of Gorbachev and his democratic and progressive ideas. Yeltsin, along with the leaders of the Soviet republics Ukraine and Byelorussia, announced the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States and declared that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist. Shortly afterward, in the words of the *New York Times,* "Gorbachev, a president without a country, [announced] his resignation." As of this writing, the political future of Gorbachev and the Commonwealth of Independent States remains uncertain.

Author Gail Sheehy writes that the Soviet president, "whatever his ending, will surely take his place among giants. . . . Mikhail Gorbachev—the man who changed the world and lost his country."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Gorbachev is said to enjoy classical music, poetry, and both the theater and the ballet. He reads world literature and history and, in his leisure hours, enjoys hiking.

WRITINGS

A Time for Peace, 1985
The Coming Century of Peace, 1986
Perestroika: New Thinking for Our Country and the World, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Order of the Red Banner of Labor
Order of Lenin (three decorations)
Order of the October Revolution
Time Magazine "Man of the Year": 1987
Nobel Peace Prize: 1990

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

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Time Magazine Editors. *Mikhail S. Gorbachev: An Intimate Biography,* 1988

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Time, Jan. 4, 1988, p.18; Sept. 2, 1991, p.20

ADDRESS

Russian Embassy
1125 16th St.
Washington, DC 20036

Steffi Graf 1969-
German Professional Tennis Player
Ranked Number Two in Women's Tennis

BIRTH

Stefanie Maria (Steffi) Graf was born June 14, 1969, in Mannheim, (West) Germany. Her parents are Peter and Heidi Graf, and she has a younger brother, Michael.

YOUTH

The little girl who was to become a world tennis champion was not yet four years old when she started begging to learn the game. Both of her parents were avid tennis players, and her father held first-place ranking at their club. Peter Graf cut down the handle of a small racket, strung up a makeshift net in the living room, and played small games of challenge with his earnest little daughter. Looking back now, the family realizes that Steffi had the makings of a champion even then. She swung so hard at the balls that she broke lights on the chandelier. Practice finally had to be moved to the game room downstairs, where ice cream and strawberries were offered as the reward for getting the ball over the net fifteen—and then twenty—times. Steffi Graf consumed a great deal of ice cream in those early days. Her father tells of giving tennis lessons to eight-year-olds who were not as good at the game as his child was at four. "She had more strength," he said in a magazine story a few years ago, "and always kept her eyes on the ball. Nothing distracted her. Even if the phone rang, she never looked away."

Moving from basement room to tennis court by the age of five, little Steffi progressed so quickly that she won her first junior tournament the next year in Munich. Her father soon sold his business interests in Mannheim and settled the family in the nearby town of Brühl, where he opened a tennis school and was able to spend more time helping his daughter develop her considerable talent.

EARLY MEMORIES

Graf's childhood years revolved around tennis, and there was no holding her back. She never tired of playing and although her father taught her technical skills and coached her carefully, the real drive came from within the girl herself. One story often repeated by her family tells of how she refused to go to a birthday party because it would interfere with her daily game of tennis. Only at her parents' insistence did she join the other children at the party.

EDUCATION

When she was only thirteen and in the eighth grade at Brühl's *Realschule*, Graf quit school to become a professional player. She traveled with a tutor for a couple of years, but did not complete the courses she would need to qualify for a diploma. She is an intelligent young woman and is known to read and appreciate Hemingway. Stephen King is also one of her favorites.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

No one has been more important to the young tennis star's success than her father. It was he who first recognized her extraordinary talent, who coached her and nurtured her skills, and who gave up his own interests to devote himself to her career. Pavel Slovil, former Davis Cup player for Czechoslovakia, is her hitting coach and practice partner, but Peter Graf plans her training regimen and manages her professional and business affairs. His attitude around tennis officials and the press often is arrogant and abrasive, and most people consider him to be a domineering parent. On one occasion, he was cited for illegal coaching from the stands (resulting in a penalty for his daughter), and for some time he was watched carefully so that he could not give secret signals during matches.

In spite of the overbearing image the father has carved for himself in the tennis world, he insists that it is she, not he, who is driven. "Normally I am very aggressive," he admits, "but I do not have to push Steffi. I am the one who tells her to slow down and relax. She is critical of herself." However, her steely will and her passion to win come directly from her father. A friend is quoted as saying, "The way Steffi is on the court, that is Peter everywhere else."

The family seems to have maintained a close and loving relationship in spite of a 1990 public scandal that implicated Peter Graf in a paternity suit and exposed his participation in a blackmail scheme to keep the accusation quiet. A blood test later cleared him of paternity charges, but tabloid reports of his extramarital affair took its toll on all the Grafs.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Steffi Graf is unmarried and, at last report, there was no special romantic interest in her life. She and her parents live in adjoining houses in Boca Raton, Florida, part of every year, but their place in Germany remains their real home.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Often described, even by competitors, as the best female tennis player ever, Graf was only fifteen when she reached the Wimbledon quarter-finals in 1984. That same year, she won the invitation tournament at the Los Angeles Olympic games. She continued her climb into the record books with numerous victories in 1986 and, in August 1987, the girl with the "devastating, cannonlike forehand and serve" reached the top women's ranking in the world. Until seventeen-year-old Monica Seles slipped ahead of her during a time of personal difficulties, Graf was the youngest person ever, male or female, to win the first spot.

In 1988, Steffi Graf won the "grand slam" of tennis, with victories in the Australian, French, All-England (Wimbledon), and United States championship tournaments. That year also brought her two Olympic medals—a gold for singles and a bronze for doubles. She continued her winning streak in 1989, capturing the championship in three of the four grand-slam events, and losing only in the finals of the French Open.

The Australian Open title was hers again in 1990, but sinus surgery and a painful thumb injury suffered in a skiing accident helped to keep Graf out of the winners' circle the rest of the year. Her family troubles added to her woes. However, there were other factors, too—namely, the rise of three other talented women's players: Monica Seles, Gabriela Sabatini, and tennis' newest sensation, fifteen-year-old Jennifer Capriati. Graf may have stumbled, but she continues to pursue her game of power and precision, and her goal to "play perfectly" has not been abandoned.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

A young lifetime of championships and honors might make it difficult to say which moment is best remembered. Yet, Steffi Graf, in a *Tennis* magazine article last spring, tells of how she felt on August 17, 1987, when she defeated Chris Evert in the final of the Virginia Slims Tournament in Los Angeles to reach number-one ranking for the first time. "I'll never forget that feeling," she said. "I told my father, 'Now I should stop and start something different. This should be it.' But I never had that feeling again. Not even close."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Popular music is a big part of Graf's private life. She checks out the rock-concert schedule in each of her tournament cities and goes to as many performances as she can fit in. Pavel Slovil says that since leaving the men's tour to coach her, "I have never heard so much music in my life." Graf is also a movie fan and has a real interest in motion pictures that were made before she was born. Photography and skiing are other special interests.

When Graf is at home in Brühl, she plays with Enzo and Max, her German shepherds, and Ben, the boxer.

HONORS AND AWARDS

German Sportswoman of the Year: 1986-88
Grand Slam of Tennis: 1988
Olympic Gold Medal (singles): 1988
Olympic Bronze Medal (doubles): 1988
Player of the Year (Women's International Tennis Association): 1988

Professional Sportswoman of the Year (International Women's Sports Association): 1988

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ADDRESS

Advantage International
Suite 450 East
1025 Thomas Jefferson St. NW
Washington, DC 20007

Wayne Gretzky 1961-

Canadian Professional Hockey Player
Member of the Los Angeles Kings Hockey Team

BIRTH

Wayne Gretzky was born January 28, 1961, in Brantford, Ontario, Canada, to Walter and Phyllis Gretzky. He is the eldest in a family of five children, which includes a sister, Kim, and brothers Keith, Glen, and Brent.

YOUTH

The man who is now a hockey superstar grew up in a small city of 75,000 that lies in southeastern Ontario. Brantford's other claims to fame are as an early home to Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and as the headquarters for the Iroquois tribe of Six Nations. While young Gretzky showed talent in other sports, including baseball, his first love was always hockey. He learned to skate when he was two-and-a-half years old, and practiced constantly in his backyard, which his father flooded to turn into an ice rink each winter. Walter (Wally) Gretzky, himself a mediocre amateur player, became an extraordinary coach for his precocious little son. He taught Wayne his distinctive style of skating, which appears awkward but actually affords perfect balance: Gretzky leans forward, with his arms held away from his body. One piece of advice still stands out: "Skate to where the puck's going to be," his dad told him, "not to where it has been." Wayne Gretzky was to become hockey's best ever at anticipating the flow of the play.

At six, Gretzky began to play organized hockey, making the all-star team of a league for players up to the age of eleven. He next moved up to Ontario's Bantam League where he proved, at eight, to be one of the best in a league for fourteen-year-olds. When he was eleven, he scored 378 goals for the Brantford Nadrofsky Steelers. The most painful moment of his youth came when, at fourteen, he had become such a celebrity in his hometown that he was forced to move to Toronto for some sort of privacy. "It was just to try and escape all the unnecessary pressures specific parents lay on kids," he said later. "But the older in life I get, the more bitter I am. . . . I hate it now more than I did three years ago. . . . We just got to the point where it became uncomfortable being stared at."

EDUCATION

Gretzky attended public schools in Brantford, Toronto, and Canada's Sault Sainte Marie, completing his formal education in the latter city while playing there for the Junior A Greyhounds in 1977-78. He finished a few courses short of a high school diploma.

FIRST JOBS

When he was seventeen years old, Gretzky signed a contract with the Indiana Racers of the World Hockey Association (WHA). After playing only eight games, the financially troubled team sold his contract to Peter Pocklington, owner of the league's Edmonton Oilers, who were considered likely to be invited into the National Hockey League (NHL) when the WHA folded. "We feel that if we're going to be in the NHL," Pocklington said at the time, "we need a superstar. And Wayne is going to be one."

CHOOSING A CAREER

Gretzky embarked on his career in hockey earlier in life than virtually anyone in the sport's history. His father, a telephone technician, convinced him that the years of practice and sacrifice were a small price to pay for achieving stardom rather than spending his life in wage-labor. By the time the boy was six, few had any doubts about what his life's work would be.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Wayne Gretzky burst upon professional hockey as a star. He was voted rookie of the year in the WHA's final season of 1978-79. The next year, he became the youngest NHL player ever to score fifty goals and 100 points (goals plus assists) in a season, and the youngest ever to be awarded the Hart Trophy as the league's most valuable player. He also received the Lady Byng Memorial Trophy for gentlemanly play. Gretzky led the league in assists with eighty-six to his credit.

His phenomenal success continues to the present day. The Hart Trophy went to Gretzky for a record eight consecutive years. He became the youngest player ever to score 300 goals, and the first ever to average more than two points per game in a season (1980-81). As a fine team player, he helped others to improve and led the Oilers to four consecutive Stanley Cups (NHL championships) between 1984 and 1988. He holds more than fifty NHL records, including career assists, career points, and single-season goals (92), assists (163), and total points (212).

While his numbers demonstrate his superiority, it is Gretzky's style of play that has astonished and fascinated observers. He is neither large nor especially fast, the two characteristics that usually predict success in the NHL. He does not engage in the roughhouse play that has been the league's black eye. What he can do is "see" the ice perhaps better than any player in history. "His greatness lies in the fact that he does things nobody else will," says former St. Louis Blues coach Red Berenson. "He has that second- and third-level depth perception of what is happening within the framework of the game. . . . He has the ability to make poor players look great." Indeed, Gretzky often stands behind the opponents' goal, using it as a screen as he flips passes to his oncoming teammates. His ability to anticipate situations and positions has often led analysts to compare him to a chess master.

A crucial moment in Gretzky's career came in the summer of 1988, when he was traded (with his consent) to the Los Angeles Kings, then a struggling franchise. The deal sent shock waves throughout Canada, a proud nation that had revered Gretzky as one superstar who had not sought greener pastures south of the border. The costly deal, which Kings' owner Bruce McNall had expected to take years to show a profit, already has shown signs of running "in the black." The Kings now sell out almost every game and have turned from also-rans into one of the league's more competitive teams. Wayne Gretzky, known to hockey fans as "the Great One," is turning thirty-one, but shows few signs of slowing down.

Thrifty Car

His $31 million contract will expire at the end of the 1997-98 season, but most observers (including McNall) expect that he will continue playing beyond that point if he is still productive. His wife, Janet, supports that view. She said to a *Sports Illustrated* interviewer last year, "You know how a kid cries if his Little League game is rained out? That's Wayne. At 4:30 on game day, he starts to sweat a little bit, and he can't wait to go. There is never a time that he dreaded going to a hockey game." Gretzky says that his one remaining ambition is to win another Stanley Cup.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Although his father was his first and most significant coach, Gretzky's boyhood idol was hall-of-famer Gordie Howe, who played twenty-six seasons between 1946 and 1980, and who holds the all-time goal scoring record (801) for the NHL. Gretzky has mixed feelings about breaking that record, the only significant one that he does not yet own. "I wish I could stop at 800," he said last season. Wishes aside, he probably will score goal number 802 by 1993.

On a personal note, Gretzky speaks of both his parents' lasting influence on his life. He pays touching tribute to his father in *Gretzky: An Autobiography,* the book he wrote last year with Rick Reilly of *Sports Illustrated,* saying, "You taught me to be fair, to do the right thing, to respect people and, most of all, to be a man. Not that it was tough to learn. All I had to do was watch."

Wally Gretzky underwent brain surgery in October 1991, and the worry about his father's illness has affected the son's play so far this season. In a recent *Detroit News* story, he is quoted as saying that he can't remember ever playing so poorly, but is making a special effort to put personal concerns out of his mind while he is on the ice. Father and son have remained unusually close throughout Gretzky's career.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

In a ceremony described at the time as "Canada's Royal Wedding," Gretzky married American actress Janet Jones in Edmonton, Ontario, on July 16, 1988. Hundreds of guests, security people, and newspaper and television reporters were in attendance, and ten thousand fans waited outside St. Jasper's Cathedral to get a glimpse of the wedding party. The Gretzkys now live in Beverly Glen, California, with their two children—Paulina Mary Jean, who is three years old, and Ty Robert, one-and-a-half.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Gretzky is thoughtful and courteous, but also famous for keeping his feelings and his personal life extremely private. Yet, one special memory he openly shares with his fans. In his autobiography, he speaks of holding the Stanley Cup for the first time and how, as a kid, he had watched all the great players "pick up that cup. . . . I must have rehearsed how I would do it ten thousand times. And when it came true on that May night in 1984, it was like an electric jolt up my spine."

No less a cherished memory for Gretzky is remembering Janet as she approached the altar on their wedding day. "It was one of the most stunning moments of my life," he writes in his book. "When I looked back and saw this beautiful woman, really radiant, really incredible. . . . But more than just how she looked, I realized that I was marrying someone I could spend this lifetime with, and about nine others past that."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Wayne Gretzky owns fourteen thoroughbred horses with McNall. He had a remarkable run of luck in 1990 when the stable won two of world racing's most prestigious events, the Arlington Million and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, within one month.

WRITINGS

Gretzky: An Autobiography (with Rick Reilly), 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

World Hockey Association Rookie of the Year: 1979
NHL Lady Byng Memorial Trophy for Gentlemanly Play: 1980
NHL Hart Trophy for Most Valuable Player: 1980-87
NHL All-Star Team: 1980-90
NHL Art Ross Trophy: 1981-90
Sportsman of the Year, *Sports Illustrated:* 1982
NHL Lester B. Pearson Award: 1982-87
NHL Conn Smythe Award: 1985-86

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Encyclopedia Brittanica, 1991
Gretzky, Wayne, and Rick Reilly. *Gretzky: An Autobiography,* 1990
Raber, Tom. *Wayne Gretzky: Hockey Great,* 1991
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

PERIODICALS:

Current Biography Yearbook 1982
Sports Illustrated, Jan. 28, 1991, p.36
U.S. News & World Report, Nov. 5, 1990, p.18

ADDRESS

Los Angeles Kings
3900 West Manchester Blvd.
The Forum
Inglewood, CA 90306

Matt Groening 1954-

American Writer and Cartoonist
Creator and Co-Executive Producer of the Television Series "The Simpsons" and Creator of the Comic Strip "Life in Hell"

BIRTH

Matt Groening (Matthew Groening—rhymes with raining) was born on February 15, 1954, in Portland, Oregon, to Homer Philip and Margaret Ruth (Wiggum) Groening. He is the third of five children. The family lived in a neighborhood located between the new and the former Portland Zoo, where he and his friends often played in the abandoned animal caves and pools.

YOUTH

Groening grew up in a household where creativity and individuality were encouraged. Much of that came from his father, whom Groening has called "the hippest dad in the neighborhood." As he once explained, "My dad is a cartoonist, film maker and writer who has lived by his wits. By example, he showed that you could do whatever you wanted to do in life—that a certificate didn't matter and that you could do creative stuff."

EARLY MEMORIES

Throughout his youth, Groening demonstrated a disdain for conforming and authority. While his parents were supportive, his teachers often were not: he was routinely sent to the principal's office. "I revolted against my school, my teachers and various administrators, because it was impossible to revolt against my perfect parents—who were very supportive; they thought the teachers were idiots, too. I got in trouble in school for drawing cartoons. Yeah, they used to get confiscated. In fact, one of the great thrills of my life is that I now get paid for doing what I used to get sent to the principal's office for. So, anyway, I spent many, many long hours in the principal's office staring at the ceiling and counting the little dots in the tiles. And at a very early age, I decided I had to somehow make this time that was being wasted pay off. And so I wrote about it. I kept a diary, and I eventually turned part of it into a series of comic strips, and then I wrote a book called *School Is Hell*. If I had known that I was really gonna do it—go off and be a cartoonist who got to write a book called *School Is Hell*—I would have been a much happier kid. In fact, to this day, I get a thrill when kids write to me and say they wore a SCHOOL IS HELL T-shirt to class and got kicked out. I say, "All right, I'm still annoying those teachers!"

EDUCATION

Groening attended Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington, a progressive school that had no tests, grades, or required courses. The unstructured atmosphere suited Groening. While there he worked as a cartoonist on the student newspaper, where he became friends with fellow cartoonist Lynda Barry, known for her "Ernie Pook's Comeek" as well as several novels and plays. Groening received his bachelor's degree from Evergreen State in 1977.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Groening didn't set out to become a cartoonist. Instead, he moved south to Los Angeles in 1977 after graduating from Evergreen, hoping to become a writer. As he once explained, "My goal in life was to be a writer, and [Barry's] was to be a fine artist. We did cartooning as this other thing and neither of us expected it to be part of how we paid the rent." In Los Angeles he worked at a succession of odd jobs—ghostwriting the autobiography of an aging Hollywood director, landscaping a sewage treatment plant, and working at a record store. He was often unemployed, and he was miserable. Rather than write complaining letters to all his old friends about life in Los Angeles, Groening created a comic book. Called "Life in Hell," it featured a rabbit named Binky who was constantly angry at the world. Groening started out by sending copies of his comic books to his friends, and then began selling them for $2.00 each from the record store where he worked. In 1979 he began working for the new alternative weekly *Los Angeles Reader* as the circulation manager, a job that actually entailed delivering the magazine to its readers. He later began writing for the magazine and continued to work there until 1985. His comic "Life in Hell" appeared in the magazine for the first time in 1980. According to Groening, "I had no idea I was going to make cartooning a career. I was doing it merely to assuage my profound sense of self-pity at being stuck in this scummy little apartment in Hollywood."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

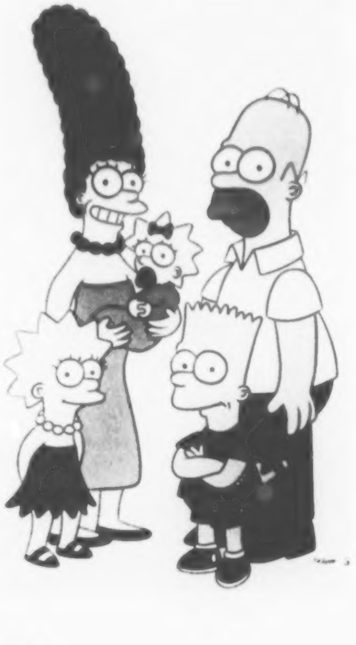
Groening met his future wife, Deborah Caplan, while they were both working on the *Los Angeles Reader,* he in the editorial department and she in advertising. They jointly quit in 1985 to set up the offices of Life in Hell, Inc., which distributes the comic strip to newspapers and markets related merchandise. Groening has often praised Caplan's business sense and credits her with much of his success. Groening and Caplan were married in 1986. They and their two children, Homer and Abraham, live in California.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Groening's first creative success, "Life in Hell," features Binky, who evolved from being constantly angry to constantly victimized, his girlfriend Sheba, their illegitimate one-eared son Bongo, and two identical entrepreneurs, Akbar and Jeff, who always wear fezzes and Charlie Brown striped shirts. Unlike many conventional comic strips, "Life in Hell" usually deals with such important subjects as childhood, education, work, love, and sex. While the strip is often funny it is also disturbing, filled with disappointment, mockery, cruelty, and betrayal. The drawings appear quite simple—Groening chose rabbits for his characters because they were easy to draw—but the language is sharp and incisive. "I'm not so much interested in the visual aspect of it," Groening has said. "What's important to me are the ideas embodied in the cartoon. I'm much more interested in words." The strip currently appears in about 200 alternative newspapers and has been collected in several best-selling books, including *Work Is Hell, Love Is Hell, Childhood Is Hell, School Is Hell,* and others.

One fan of "Life in Hell" was James L. Brooks, who had helped create the hit television shows "Taxi" and "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" and the movies *Terms of Endearment* and *Broadcast News.* As producer of "The Tracey Ullman Show," Brooks asked Groening to create some short cartoons to show between comedy skits. The fifteen- to twenty-second spots were so successful that Groening was hired to create a new animated prime-time television show. Since its debut in January 1990, "The Simpsons" has become wildly popular. The show depicts a family of appealing but misfit characters: Homer, the father, dim-witted and ineffectual; Marge, the mother, best known for her towering blue beehive hairdo; Bart, the star of the show, who is always in trouble, especially at school; Lisa, the younger sister, the smart and soulful sax player; and Maggie, the baby, seen always with her pacifier.

"The Simpsons" owes its popularity to several factors. It depicts events and people from a kid's, rather than an adult's, point of view. Consistently irreverent and anti-authority, the show pokes fun at teachers, other educators, parents, and bosses. As Groening explains it, "[Bart] has latched onto a secret that kids respect. *The entire world of grown-ups is corrupt and stupid.*" Many adults have objected to the show because of such attitudes. Some schools initially banned Simpsons items, especially Bart T-shirts announcing UNDERACHIEVER AND PROUD OF IT! Groening responded with typical aplomb: "I have no comment, other than my folks taught me to respect elementary-school principals, even the ones who have nothing better to do than tell kids what to wear. Is it possible that grade-school principals have lost their sense of humor?" More recently, Groening remarked: "I think in a world of *Friday the 13th* and Megadeth T-shirts, Bart Simpson fun wear is a little mild. Kids are smarter than a lot of adults give them credit for. I feel sorry for authority figures who are troubled by kids having fun."



MAJOR INFLUENCES

Groening acknowledges that his works have been influenced by several writers and comic artists: Dr. Seuss, Walt Kelly (creator of "Pogo"), Charles Schulz (creator of "Peanuts"), *Mad Magazine,* and the underground comic artist R. Crumb.

WRITINGS

Love Is Hell, 1985
Work Is Hell, 1986
School Is Hell, 1987
Childhood Is Hell, 1988
Akbar and Jeff's Guide to Life, 1989
Big Book of Hell, 1990
Greetings from the Simpsons, 1990
Postcards That Ate My Brain, 1990
The Simpsons' Rainy Day Fun Book, 1990
The Simpsons' Xmas Book, 1991
With Love from Hell: A Postcard Book, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

Emmy Award: 1991, for best animated series "The Simpsons"

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1990
Mother Jones, Dec. 1989, p.28
Newsweek, Sept. 28, 1987, p.70; Apr. 23, 1990, p.58
People, Dec. 18, 1989, p.108
Rolling Stone, Sept. 22, 1988, p.81; June 28, 1990, p.41

ADDRESS

Fox Broadcasting Company
P.O. Box 900
Beverly Hills, CA 90213

Hammer 1963-

American Rap Singer, Musician, Dancer Recording Artist Whose Works Include *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em* and *Too Legit To Quit*

BIRTH

Hammer (formerly known as M.C. Hammer) was born Stanley Kirk Burrell in East Oakland, California, in 1963. He was the youngest of seven children. His father was the manager of a legal gambling club, while his mother worked at a variety of jobs. They were divorced when Hammer was five, and he was raised primarily by his mother. "We were definitely poor," Hammer has said. "Welfare. Government-aided apartment building. Three bedrooms and six children living together at one time." East Oakland was "a very tough area," according to Hammer: "Of the fifteen guys I hung with on my block ten of them went to San Quentin."

YOUTH

As a child, Hammer enjoyed writing poetry, making up his own commercials, and singing and dancing. He was still very young when he began performing for his family. "I saw James Brown's appearance on TV when I was three or four years old and sort of emulated it. I did the whole routine of 'Please, Please, Please,' falling to the ground and crawling while my brother took a sheet and put it over my back as a cape."

Yet Hammer's first love was baseball. His brothers worked for the Oakland Athletics, and he often went to see them play. One day, when he was about eleven, he was in the parking lot of the Oakland Coliseum doing imitations of James Brown. The Athletics' owner, Charlie Finley, happened to see him. Finley was so impressed with his performance that he invited Hammer to join him in the owner's box. Hammer spent seven years with the Athletics, traveling with the team when he wasn't in school. He worked as a batboy and ran errands in the front office. At one point Finley named him Executive Vice-President and paid him $7.50 per game to provide play-by-play commentary on the telephone whenever Finley couldn't attend a game. Hammer received his nickname while with the Athletics, from a ballplayer who noticed his resemblance to the famed hitter "Hammerin' Hank" Aaron. For many years he used the name "M.C. Hammer," for Master of Ceremonies, although he recently dropped the initials M.C.

EDUCATION

In 1981, Hammer graduated from high school and left the Athletics. He decided to attend college, hoping to complete a communications degree and to prepare for a major league baseball career. He was unsuccessful at both. He tried out for the San Francisco Giants but was unable to make the team, and he dropped out of college. He soon returned to East Oakland.

FIRST JOBS

Back at home and out of work, Hammer had few prospects for a job. He briefly thought about becoming a neighborhood drug dealer. "Everyone who had any pocket change had it because they were dealing a little drugs. I was thinking about doing that, though I never touched the stuff. My father woke me up one day so disappointed I knew he wanted to cry. 'Son, I hear you're dealing drugs now.' I said, 'Daddy, I ain't dealing no drugs, you know I wouldn't do that.' But I sat up in bed and thought about how I had lived a clean life, a positive life, and suddenly there I was, considering being reduced to no more than the average drug dealer. I went to the nearest recruiting office, got all fifty questions on the test right, and joined the Navy." Hammer spent most of his time in the Navy in California, except for six months in Japan.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Hammer and his wife, Stephanie, have one young daughter, Akeiba Monique. Hammer guards their privacy very carefully and allows little information about his family to be released to the public.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Hammer got his start in music in Oakland. After he left the Navy, he began checking out the local music scene. He also began seriously studying the Bible. His new-found interest in religion led him to become, in his own words, a "gospel rapper, the Holy Ghost Boy," in the local clubs. This marked the beginning of his rap career. He soon persuaded two ballplayers from the Athletics to invest $20,000 each, and he formed his own record company, Bustin' Records, in about 1987. He sold his first single, "Ring 'Em," out of the trunk of his car. It eventually reached number one in the Oakland/San Francisco area.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Hammer began assembling a "posse," including dancers, backup singers, disc jockeys, and bodyguards. They worked out strenuously, practicing their routines twelve to fourteen hours per day. They soon recorded Hammer's first album, *Feel My Power.* After a talent scout from Capitol Records saw him perform at a local club, the record company signed him to a multi-album contract and gave him a $750,000 advance. They also re-released his first album in 1988, changing the title to *Let's Get It Started,* reworking one song, and adding four new songs. The new release sold over one-and-a-half million copies.

Hammer and his posse began touring throughout the United States, appearing in shows with other rap groups. After spending part of his advance from Capitol Records on $50,000 worth of equipment for the back of the tour bus, he used his time on the road to record his next album. *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em,* released in 1989, went on to become the biggest-selling rap album of all time. It has sold over fifteen million copies and brought Hammer to national attention. He released a new album, *Too Legit to Quit,* in late 1991.

Hammer has toured extensively since the release of *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em,* appearing in concert in 250 cities in the United States and throughout the world. His stage show is much more elaborate than most rap acts. The performances are fast-moving and intense, featuring over 30 singers, dancers, and musicians, tight choreography, flashy spandex costumes, and Hammer's trademark "genie" pants.

Despite his success, he has received criticism on several fronts. He was sued by the two baseball players who loaned him money to start his own record company; they claimed that he failed to repay them. There have been complaints from former members of his entourage who felt that the practice schedules were too demanding, the rules were too rigid, and the discipline was too strict. In addition, some critics say that his rhymes are simplistic and that he lifts too much material from other songs. Still, his nonsexist and nonviolent lyrics, his anti-drug and anti-gang message, his exuberant performances, and his fun and funky music have earned him millions of fans.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Hammer has said that his music and performances have been influenced by his musical heroes, James Brown, George Clinton, The Jacksons, Earth, Wind & Fire, and Prince.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The success of *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em* has allowed Hammer to move into other areas. He has acted in an hour-long video and an upcoming movie and has been involved in the production of a new half-hour television cartoon, "Hammerman," which is loosely based on his life. He has also been hired to appear in television commercials for several different companies, including Pepsi-Cola and British Knights tennis shoes. In addition, Hammer will begin producing albums for artists in his entourage.

RECORDINGS

"Ring 'Em," 1987 [date uncertain]
Feel My Power, 1987; re-released as *Let's Get It Started,* 1988
Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em, 1989
Too Legit to Quit, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

MTV Video Music Award: 1990, for best rap video, best dance video "U Can't Touch This"

American Music Award: 1990, for *Let's Get It Started* as favorite album, rap favorite new artist; 1991, for *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em* as favorite album, soul/rhythm and blues favorite album, soul/rhythm and blues favorite single "U Can't Touch This," rap favorite artist, soul/rhythm and blues favorite male vocalist

Grammy Award: 1990, for best rap solo, best video—long form *Please Hammer Don't Hurt 'Em,* best rhythm and blues song "U Can't Touch This"

Soul Train Music Award: 1990, Sammy Davis, Jr. Award for Oustanding Achievement in Music and Entertainment; 1991, for best rap album, best rhythm and blues/urban contemporary song "U Can't Touch This"

People's Choice Award: 1991, for favorite male musical performer

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Current Biography, Apr. 1991
Ebony, Dec., 1990, p.40
Jet, Sept. 17, 1990, p.54; Feb. 18, 1991, p.59
Newsweek, Dec. 3, 1990, p.68
People, Aug. 6, 1990, p.59
Rolling Stone, July 12, 1990, p.29; Sept. 6, 1990, p.49
Time, Aug. 13, 1990, p.73

ADDRESS

Capitol Records
1750 North Vine
Hollywood, CA 90213

WHERE'S
WALLY?

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Martin Handford 1956-
English Author and Illustrator
Creator of *Where's Waldo?* Series

BIRTH

I was born in London on September 27, 1956, an only child. My earliest memories are probably the ones we all have of playing with my toys. My favorites were my Teddy Bear, of course, my own toy train set, and the very many plastic toy figures which I arranged into crowds and armies.

YOUTH

I grew up in Hampstead, a very pleasant part of north London.

My passions were watching TV (especially anything funny), going on walks around the area and noting all the different people, and visiting the local cinema to watch swashbuckling adventure films such as: *The Vikings, The Adventures of Robin Hood, El Cid, Zulu,* and my all time favorite—*The Alamo.* I would rush back home and spend hours drawing incidents from these films in great detail.

EDUCATION

My first recollection of school was a hutch which contained the school pets—guinea pigs. I loved caring for them and assumed the responsibility of being their friend! It was the start of my long-term commitment to animals.

History lessons were my favorite, especially in primary school. It was here that my passion for nineteenth century American History was ignited. However, secondary school was not as enjoyable, and I worked more and more on my special interests at home to supplement anything I felt I was missing at school. Art college came as a release, and I throughly enjoyed both the studies and the social life. I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in illustration from Maidstone College of Art.

FIRST JOBS

My first job was as an insurance clerk. I was a very gregarious teenager and this was the ideal occupation for me at the time. I was able to meet people and feel part of a company which respected the job I was doing. Although the insurance job is a far cry from the illustrations I am known for now, I feel it was a very happy time which enabled me to make decisions concerning my future with more confidence later on.

CHOOSING A CAREER

My choice of a career was a natural progression. I had always drawn in much the same way you see now. I had gained some very favorable notice over the years and so it was something I always hoped I could spend all of my time doing. I started drawing single pictures. The books were an obvious and very happy development giving me a huge audience for my work which I appreciate very much.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

My favorite book as a child and one which I still think of daily (though sadly I can not now find a copy) was *The Golden History of the World* illustrated by Cornelius Witt. In 1990, I received a letter and a painting from Cornelius who had read of my esteem for his wonderful pictures. It was a wonderful moment—25 years after first seeing his work to be in touch with such an inspiring artist.

FAVORITE BOOKS

Apart from the above, I love all illustrated history books, especially those which pay great attention to military costumes and period detail. I look at as many comics as possible and particularly like the educational magazines of the sixties and early seventies.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Obviously drawing remains my true passion. But I also love pop music, history, collecting toy soldiers, movies, books, comics, animals, and trivia of all kinds. Favorite groups: The Clash, The Bee Gees (it is still my dream to be in a band!). Favorite TV show: "Sergeant Bilko." Favorite animal: Labrador. Favorite time of day: night (when I work and watch TV and listen to tapes). Favorite holiday resort: home—I don't like to travel very much. My ambition is to produce lots more Waldo books and keep Waldo fans happy.

WRITINGS

Where's Waldo?, 1987
Find Waldo Now, 1988
The Great Waldo Search, 1989
Waldo: The Ultimate Fun Book, 1990
Where's Waldo? The Magnificent Poster Book, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

I have received various illustration awards over the years but I feel that the greatest honor I received is the vast quantity of fan mail from my fans around the world. It is the best part of what I do and I can't thank them enough.

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1990, V,p.1
Newsweek, Aug. 13, 1990, p.50
New York Times, Jan. 18, 1990, p.C1
People, Nov. 11, 1991, p.89

ADDRESS

Where's Waldo?
8255 Beverly Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90048

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Lee A. Iacocca 1924-
American Business Leader
Chairman of Chrysler Corporation

BIRTH

I was born on October 15, 1924, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. My mother and sister, Delma, still live in Allentown.

YOUTH

When I was growing up our family was so close it sometimes felt as if we were one person with four parts.

My parents always made my sister and me feel important and special. Nothing was too much work or too much trouble. My father might have been busy with a dozen other things, but he always had time for us. My mother went out of her way to cook the foods we loved—just to make us happy. To this day, whenever I come to visit, she still makes my two favorites—chicken soup with little veal meatballs, and ravioli stuffed with ricotta cheese. Of all the world's great cooks, she has to be one of the best.

EDUCATION

School was a very happy place for me. I was a diligent student. I was also a favorite of many of my teachers, who were always singling me out to clap the erasers, wash the blackboards, or ring the school bells. If you ask me the names of my professors in college or graduate school, I'd have trouble coming up with more than three or four. But I still remember the teachers who molded me in elementary and high school.

The most important thing I learned in school was how to communicate. Miss Raber, our ninth-grade teacher, had us turn in a theme paper of 500 words every Monday morning. Week in and week out, we had to write that paper. By the end of the year, we had learned to express ourselves in writing.

I also joined the debate team. That's where I developed my speaking skills and learned how to think on my feet. At first I was scared to death. I had butterflies in my stomach—and to this day I still get nervous before giving a speech. But the experience of being on the debate team was crucial. You can have brilliant ideas, but if you can't get them across, your brains won't get you anywhere.

When kids ask me for advice on how to do well in school, I always tell them: Stop watching so much TV and start reading at night. As head of Chrysler, I don't drive cars and build fancy engines all day. I read memos and reports all day long. In fact, over the years I've become a speed reader. I can usually drink in a memo in one gulp. I've got good comprehension, too, which I attribute to one thing—lots of practice.

FIRST JOBS

In August 1946, I began working at Ford Motor Company as a student engineer. I spent nine months learning different aspects of manufacturing when I decided I was better suited at selling cars than building them. So I switched to a sales job and I've been selling cars ever since.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

I got married in 1956 to Mary McCleary, who had been a receptionist at Ford. We dated on and off for several years, but I was constantly traveling, which made for a difficult and extended courtship. But finally we got married and had two wonderful daughters—Kathi and Lia. Kathi now has two wonderful daughters of her own.

All through my career at Ford and later at Chrysler, Mary was my greatest fan and cheerleader. We were very close, and she was always by my side. But Mary had diabetes, a condition that led to other complications. She died in 1983, when she was only 57.

I'm now married to Darrien Earle. I don't want to offend all the bachelors of the world, but I really believe people were made to be together and live together.

CHOOSING A CAREER

I always wanted to work in the auto industry. I drove a beat-up 1938 sixty-horsepower Ford and more than once I'd be going up a hill when suddenly the cluster gear in my transmission would go. I used to joke to my friends: "Those guys need me. Anybody who builds a car this bad can use some help."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

In my life, I've had more than my share of success. But along the way there were some pretty bad times, too. In fact, when I look back on my years in the auto industry, the day I remember most vividly is the day I got fired.

I had worked my way up to the presidency of the Ford Motor Company. When I finally got there, I was on top of the world. But then fate said to me: "Wait. We're not finished with you. Now you're going to find out what it feels like to get kicked off Mt. Everest." So I was fired. I was out of a job. It was gut wrenching.

There are times in everyone's life when something constructive is born out of adversity. That's what happened to me. Instead of getting mad, I got even. I went to work at Chrysler, which at the time was going bankrupt. But with help from a lot of good people, we brought Chrysler back.

WRITINGS

I've written two books. The first, my autobiography, tells how I got fired at Ford and then how I turned Chrysler around. People must like to read about problems because the autobiography became the best-selling general interest nonfiction hardcover book ever. And, if you can believe this, 71,412 people wrote me letters after they read the book.

I was so touched by all that mail that I decided to do one lengthy reply in a second book called *Talking Straight*.

I also write a newspaper column and give five or six speeches every month.

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Time, Apr. 1, 1985, p.39

ADDRESS

Chrysler Corp.
12000 Chrysler Dr.
Highland Park, MI 48288-1919

Bo Jackson 1962-

American Professional Baseball Player and Former Professional Football Player Member of the Chicago White Sox Baseball Team

BIRTH

Vincent Edward (Bo) Jackson was born November 30, 1962, in Bessemer, Alabama. He was the eighth of ten children of Florence Jackson Bond, who named him after actor Vince Edwards, the star of "Ben Casey," a long-running television series of that time. His father, steelworker A.D. Adams, also was the father of two of Bo's five sisters, but Adams and Florence never married.

YOUTH

Bo Jackson had an impoverished and troubled youth. He lived with his mother and eight of his nine siblings in a three-room house in Raimond, a rural community outside Bessemer. His eldest sister had moved away before his baby brother was born. "Sometimes we didn't have anything to eat but grits and margarine," he remembers. "Sometimes we didn't have anything at all." Bo was large and strong for his age. By the time he reached third grade, he was stealing lunch from sixth graders and had become what he describes as a "hoodlum and a bully." His nickname is a shortened version of "boar hog," the wild pig he was compared to by his brothers and sisters.

Frequently teased by other children for his stutter, Bo responded by becoming a tough and mean boy. "I once beat on one of my cousins with a softball bat—one of my girl cousins," he says. "I even hired kids to beat up other kids for me. I didn't have time to beat all of them up myself."

The turning point came at age thirteen, when he and some friends stoned to death several pigs belonging to a local minister. Faced with a choice between reform school or working to pay for the loss of the pigs, a thoroughly frightened Jackson decided to change his ways and to make use of his remarkable athletic ability. He was already playing baseball against grown men in an industrial league, but his decision to harness his skill and to stay out of trouble eventually made him a sports hero and a millionaire rather than the jailbird his mother feared he might become.

EARLY MEMORIES

"I would like to help [kids] avoid some of the mistakes that I made," Jackson once said in explaining why he works with children. Indeed, the mistakes were many and the pleasures few in a childhood marred by poverty and violence. The absence of a father in the home took its toll on both Bo and his mother, who used to whip him in a desperate attempt to keep him in line. He tells about those times in *Bo Knows Bo,* the book he wrote recently with Dick Schaap, saying "I didn't mind the switch and I didn't hear the words. I knew I didn't have a father to answer to."

When reform school, or even prison, became a real possibility, Bo finally woke up. He had to leave his wild ways and his old crowd behind if he wanted to make something of himself. "Sports was my way to be somebody," he told a reporter years later.

EDUCATION

Jackson attended McAdory High School in nearby McCalla, where he excelled in football, baseball, and track. He also studied diligently, especially English, science, and math, his favorite subjects. He had really changed from being "that bad Jackson kid" and now had his eye on going to college and getting away from Bessemer.

At the end of his high school days, Jackson ignored recruiters from far-flung colleges and turned down a $250,000 offer from the New York Yankees, opting instead to attend college in his home state. When he learned that he might not be given any playing time for over a year if he went to the University of Alabama, Bo chose Auburn University. His adviser there assigned him to easy freshman courses, probably concerned about his football eligibility, but Bo wanted more challenge and switched to a heavier and more academic course load the next year. His major was in family and child development. Jackson still is "a handful of credits" short of getting a degree from Auburn, but insists that he will eventually go back and finish. He says that he promised his mother—and himself—that he would get an education.

FIRST JOBS

Jackson had a summer job as a teller in a Birmingham (Alabama) bank between his freshman and sophomore years at Auburn. During his later college days, he worked at the Auburn Child Development Center.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Bo found what he had always needed in his high-school coach, Dick Atchison. "He was as close as I came to having a father," Jackson says in his autobiography. "I couldn't have become the human being that I am without him. He cared about me. He taught me how to control my temper. . . .Coach Atchison taught me to turn that meanness around, to wait until after school and take that meanness out on running the hurdles or high jumping."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jackson and his wife, Linda Garrett, met at Auburn University when he was a junior and she was a graduate psychology student. They were married September 5, 1987, in Kansas City, Missouri, during Bo's first full season of play with the Kansas City Royals. The Jacksons have two sons, Garrett (Spud), five, and Nicholas, three, and a daughter, eighteen-month-old Morgan Amanda. The family lives in Burr Ridge, Illinois, near the home base of his new team, the Chicago White Sox.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Jackson's career is divided into two noteworthy parts—collegiate and professional. As a football player, he made an immediate impact at Auburn. He scored the winning touchdown against archrival Alabama in his freshman season, ending a ten-year drought for the Tigers. He led Auburn to a Tangerine Bowl victory against Boston College and, averaging over six yards a carry, this amazing running back was named to the All-Southeastern

Conference Team. Bo led the Tigers to an even better season as a sophomore, helping to beat Alabama again by running for 256 yards on only twenty carries and scoring two touchdowns. Their Southeastern championship gave them a berth in the Sugar Bowl, where they beat the University of Michigan. After missing six games because of a separated shoulder in 1984, Bo stormed back for his senior campaign. He finished that season with 1,786 yards gained on the year, capturing the Heisman Trophy as college football's best player.

As a baseball player, Jackson got off to a slow start at Auburn. In his first season he struck out at each of his first 21 at-bats. Despite 34 total strike outs that year out of 68 attempts, Jackson finished the season with 4 home runs and a batting average of .279. As a sophomore, he skipped the baseball season to concentrate on track. He resumed his baseball career the following year, batting .401 with 17 home runs as a junior and .246 with 7 home runs as a senior.

As his college years drew to a close, Jackson was faced with choosing between professional baseball or football. Scouts for both sports felt that he would be a genuine star, and he received lucrative offers from the Tampa Bay Buccaneers of the NFL (National Football League) and from baseball's Kansas City Royals. Football meant bigger money in the short term, but most felt he opted for the longer, safer career that baseball promised.

In 1986, Jackson's first year in professional baseball was spent mostly with the minor-league Memphis Chicks, the Kansas City Royals' double-A farm team in the Southern League. He was called up to the Royals for a short and unimpressive stint at the end of the season. Still officially a rookie in 1987, Jackson began to show the world why his rifle-like arm and powerful bat had earned such praise. He finished the year with twenty-two home runs, a record for a Royals rookie.

Then, in July 1987, Jackson astonished the sports world by announcing that he had signed a five-year, $7.4 million contract with football's Los Angeles Raiders, and that he would become the first modern player to attempt a two-sport career. Until he was sidelined by a serious football injury in January 1991, Jackson played full seasons with the Royals, joining the Raiders ten days after the completion of each baseball season.

Jackson continued to be plagued with strikeouts, but nevertheless improved as an all-round ballplayer, becoming the first Royal to hit twenty-five homers and steal twenty-five bases in the same season in 1988. He repeated that feat in 1989, and then hit for a career-high .272 average in 1990, all the way thumping "tapemeasure" home runs. The practice and experience needed to become a great major-league player were beginning to pay off.

For the Raiders, Bo was an impact player for four seasons, despite missing the first few games each year playing baseball. He averaged an outstanding

6.8 yards per carry in 1987, falling off slightly the next year. Many felt that he was spreading himself too thin by playing more than one sport, but Jackson proved them wrong in 1989 when he became the first player in NFL history to have two runs from scrimmage of ninety yards or more. He also averaged 5.5 yards per carry, third best in the league.

After a solid 1990 season, Jackson fractured his left hip in an NFL playoff game against the Cincinnati Bengals on January 13, 1991. The injury was thought to be minor, but it led to a diagnosis of avascular necrosis, a degenerative disease caused by blood ceasing to flow to living tissue. The sports world was stunned when the Royals announced two months after the injury that Jackson was being released. However, on the basis of an alternate diagnosis, the Chicago White Sox decided to gamble on Bo's chances of complete recovery, and signed him to a contract.

Many doctors think it highly unlikely that Jackson will make a comeback, but Bo himself is determined to prove the world wrong once more. He is faithfully following a rehabilitation program of swimming and weight training. "I'll be back," he smiles. "I know my body." His now-famous promotional television spots for Nike athletic shoes have a new pitch—this time it's "Bo knows" about rehabilitation, focusing on the road back from his injury. "There's an opportunity in everything," says Nike advertising director Scott Bedbury. "If anybody can make a comeback, it's Bo."

The White Sox and the Raiders both have been firm in the belief that their superstar would shine for them again but, in mid-November 1991, Bo announced regretfully that he would give up football to concentrate on baseball. Bo returned to baseball in the fall of 1991, playing in the last games of the season for the White Sox.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Even though he has channeled his temper onto the playing field, Bo still knows revenge. An Alabama coach had told Jackson that if he played for Auburn he would have to endure four straight losses to Alabama's powerful Crimson Tide. When he scored in the waning moments of the annual contest to give Auburn a 23-22 victory in his freshman year, Bo remembers glancing up at the Tide coaches as he lay in the end zone. His pride and his judgment had been validated.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Bo Jackson is a devoted family man who has a longtime interest in child development. To relax, he enjoys hunting, fishing, and archery. He is also fascinated by aviation, and hopes to earn a pilot's license.

WRITINGS

Bo Knows Bo: The Autobiography of a Ballplayer (with Dick Schapp), 1990

HONORS AND AWARDS

All-Southeastern Conference Team (AP, UPI): 1982
Heisman Memorial Trophy: 1985
College Football Player of the Year, *Sporting News:* 1985
Bert Bell Trophy/NFL Rookie of the Year (Newspaper Enterprise Association): 1987
Advertising Age Award: 1989, for star presenter of the year

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ADDRESS

Chicago White Sox
Comiskey Park
333 West 35th St.
Chicago, IL 60616

Steven Jobs 1955-

American Business Leader
Co-Founder of Apple Computer, One of the First Companies to Mass Produce Personal Computers

BIRTH

Steven Jobs (Steven Paul Jobs) was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California, and raised by adoptive parents, Paul and Clara Jobs. He has one sister, Patty.

YOUTH

In 1961, the family moved to the city of Mountain View, south of Palo Alto. This area, which was starting to be known as Silicon

Valley, was becoming a center for electronics. Paul Jobs was a skilled machinist, but he also worked in repossessing and real estate and fixed cars as a hobby. Clara Jobs also held a variety of positions, including working as a babysitter, at the desk of a bowling alley, and as a school secretary. Their son was a bit of a loner as a child, never comfortable with team sports or other group activities. Although he did swim competitively, his true interest lay in electronics. He began to spend a lot of time in the garage workshop of a neighbor who worked at a Hewlett-Packard facility located nearby. Soon Jobs enrolled in the Hewlett-Packard Explorer Club, where company engineers encouraged young scientists and often demonstrated new company products.

EARLY MEMORIES

It was at this club that Jobs saw his first computer: "I was maybe twelve the first time," he once said. "I remember the night. They showed us one of their new desktop computers and let us play on it. I wanted one badly. I thought they were neat. I wanted to mess around with one."

EDUCATION

Jobs attended public schools in Santa Clara County, California. School was not easy for him: he got in a lot of trouble, and he had few friends. He grew to hate it so much that he insisted that he would not return. According to his father, "He came home one day from the seventh grade and said if he had to go back to school there again he just wouldn't go. So we decided we'd better move." The family moved to a new home in Los Altos so Jobs and his sister Patty could attend a better school. He continued to attend the H-P Explorer Club and work on electronic gadgetry. He also met Stephen Wozniak, with whom he would later found Apple Computer.

Jobs graduated from Homestead High School in 1972. He was, in the words of his electronics teacher John McCollum, "something of a loner. He always had a different way of looking at things." Jobs soon headed for Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He dropped out of college after one semester, although he stayed at Reed until 1974. During this time, he experimented with alternative lifestyles, including hallucinogenic drugs, communal living, vegetarianism, Eastern philosophies, and meditation. In 1974 he returned to California. To finance a trip to India in search of spiritual enlightenment, he worked briefly at Atari as a video game designer.

FIRST JOBS

Jobs found one of his first jobs by using the self-confident and brash behavior for which he later became known. While working on a science project in high school, Jobs realized he needed more parts. In his words, "I picked up the phone and called Bill Hewlett [one of the founders of Hewlett-Packard]. He was listed in the Palo Alto phone book. He answered the phone and he was real nice. He chatted with me for 20 minutes. He didn't know me at all, but he ended up giving me some parts, and he got me a job that summer working at Hewlett-Packard on the line, assembling frequency counters. Assembling may be too strong. I was putting in screws. It didn't matter; I was in heaven."

CHOOSING A CAREER

His professional career got underway in 1975, after his experiences in Oregon and travels in India. Back at the family home in Los Altos, Jobs began attending meetings of the Homebrew Computer Club, a group for computer professionals and hobbyists. He and Stephen Wozniak, also a member, began working on a computer together, designing and building it in the Jobs's family home. To earn enough money to begin producing their new machine, they had to sell their most valuable possessions: Jobs's Volkswagon minibus and Wozniak's Hewlitt-Packard scientific calculator.

Jobs and Wozniak officially founded Apple Computer in 1976. At that time, computers were large and bulky—a whole roomful of machinery—used almost exclusively by businesses and universities. Wozniak and Jobs revolutionized the industry by developing personal computers that were affordable and so easy to use that they could be owned by average individuals. From the beginning, the two played very different roles in the company's development. Wozniak was the gifted engineer, responsible for designing the computer. As Jobs himself once said, "I was nowhere near as good an engineer as Woz. He was always the better designer." Yet it was Jobs who saw the sales potential of the new machine and was able to convince others of its potential—he has been called charismatic and visionary. At a time when he and Wozniak had no resources for creating a new company, he was able to convince others of the ultimate profitability of their idea, securing loans, electrical components, and orders for their new computers.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The original model, the Apple I, was a single circuit board designed for hobbyists, without the accompanying software, video screen, or keyboard. Jobs and Wozniak soon saw a need for a computer for beginners and created the Apple II. It was successful beyond their wildest dreams, and the company earned over one billion dollars in its first five years. With the development of the Macintosh computer, introduced in 1984, Apple cemented its reputation for building computers that could be used by people with absolutely no knowledge or experience of electronic equipment.

As head of Apple, Jobs was recognized not only for the computers he produced but also for the unorthodox way he ran the company. Jobs shunned suits and ties for blue jeans and sneakers and huddled with staff for impromptu brainstorming sessions. His reputation within the industry varied widely: some co-workers considered him charismatic and were devoted to him, while others described him as brash, aggressive, and cocky. He was widely known as a perfectionist and an extremely demanding boss, routinely working 90 hours per week and expecting others to do the same.

Despite Apple's success, the company's rapid growth created problems. There were frequent changes in management, and in 1985, Jobs lost a power struggle with John Sculley, whom he had recruited as the chief executive, and was forced out of Apple.

Since then, Jobs has become involved in two ventures. He founded a new company, NeXT, Inc., in 1985. His goal was to build a new machine that would be as small and simple to operate as a personal computer, but with the power and graphic sophistication of a workstation, used primarily by engineers and scientists. The company began shipping the new computer in 1989, but reviews have been mixed and sales have been slow. In 1986 he bought Pixar, a company created by movie maker George Lucas to develop computer-generated animation and special effects for movies. Pixar has had ongoing financial difficulties, laying off almost half of its employees in February 1991. As Jobs once remarked, "My experience has been that creating a compelling new technology is so much harder than you think it will be that you're almost dead when you get to the other shore."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jobs was, for many years, involved in an ongoing but intermittent relationship with a woman that began while both were still in high school. A daughter, Lisa, born to his girlfriend in 1978 after she and Jobs had separated, was the object of a paternity suit. Although he denied being the father, a blood test indicated that he was, and he was ordered to pay child support. Since then, Jobs was married on March 18, 1991, to Laurene Powell, a student at Stanford University business school; they recently had a son, Reed.

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Technology Medal (U.S. Department of Commerce): 1985, for "the creation of a cheap but powerful computer" (with Stephen Wozniak)
Jefferson Award for Public Service (American Institute for Public Service): 1987
Entrepreneur of the Decade (*Inc.* magazine): 1989
Lifetime Achievement Award (Software Publishers Association): 1989

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ADDRESS

Allison Thomas Associates
14238 Dickens St.
No. 4
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

Michael Jordan 1963-

American Professional Basketball Player
Member of the 1991 NBA Champion
Chicago Bulls

BIRTH

Michael Jordan (Michael Jeffrey Jordan) was born on February 17, 1963, to Deloris and James Jordan. There were five children in the Jordan family, including brothers James and Larry and sisters Deloris and Roslyn. Although the family lived in Brooklyn, New York, when Michael was born, they eventually moved to Wallace, North Carolina.

YOUTH

Jordan grew up in Wilmington, North Carolina, where the family settled when he was seven. James worked at an electric plant, starting as a mechanic and eventually becoming an equipment supervisor, while Deloris was employed at a local bank, where she worked her way up from a position as a teller to become the head of customer service. They encouraged their children to succeed, stressed the importance of hard work, and taught them other lessons as well. "My parents warned me about the traps [in life]," Jordan once said, "the drugs, and the drink, the streets that could catch you if you got careless." In addition, his mother taught him to cook, sew, wash clothes, and clean house. From his father he picked up the habit of letting his tongue hang out of his mouth while concentrating, as James used to do when working on cars at the family home, although he did not pick up his father's mechanical abilities.

EARLY MEMORIES

Even as a child Jordan was dedicated to sports. He spent much of his free time practicing basketball, baseball, football, and track, but baseball was his favorite. He once told a reporter, "My favorite childhood memory, my greatest accomplishment, was when I got the most-valuable-player award when my Babe Ruth team won the state baseball championship. That was the first big thing I accomplished in my life, and you always remember the first."

EDUCATION

Jordan's dedication to basketball began while he was still a student. When he entered Laney High School, he hoped to play on the varsity team, like his brother Larry. But at that time Michael was only 5′11″ tall, which the coaches considered too short. So he played for the junior varsity team. In his words, "When the varsity team went to the state playoffs, I thought I would be called up. When the team went to the regionals, the coach let me on the bus only because a student manager got sick. I didn't have a ticket to get into the game, so I had to carry the uniform of our star player to get in. I didn't want that to happen again. From that day on, I just worked on my basketball skills."

Jordan's coaches have often commented on his competitive spirit, willingness to practice constantly, and commitment to become the best basketball player that he can be. In high school, though, he began to spend so much time on practice and so little time on his schoolwork that he was suspended three times. His father helped him to understand that he needed good grades in high school to get into college and play for a college team. He continued to practice, but also kept up with his schoolwork. Jordan grew four inches, to 6′3″, during the summer before his junior year, and he played successfully for the varsity team for two seasons.

Jordan was offered full scholarships to several schools but chose the University of North Carolina (UNC), a top college basketball team. He was picked for the starting squad in his freshman year, an unusual honor. Again he practiced constantly, and his coach, Dean Smith, later said that his progress that first year was "almost eerie." In the final game of the season, the North Carolina Tar Heels were playing the Georgetown University Hoyas for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship, the top honor in college basketball. In the last few seconds of a tight game, Jordan sunk a 16′ jump shot. That basket clinched the 1982 NCAA title and placed Jordan in the national spotlight.

In 1983 he was named to the United States team for the Pan American Games, and in 1984 he was named co-captain of the U.S. team for the Olympic Games. Both teams won gold medals. He also continued to play well at UNC and was named NCAA Player of the Year for both his sophomore and junior years (1983-84). For three years, Jordan helped the team to a record of 88 wins and only 13 losses. Yet after his junior year he decided to leave college to become a professional basketball player. He later completed his coursework at UNC and received his bachelor's degree in 1986.

FIRST JOBS

All of the Jordan kids worked at a variety of jobs while they were growing up, including cropping tobacco, driving buses, and working at local stores and restaurants—except Michael. He once tried to crop tobacco, like his brothers and sisters, but later said, "I went out there one day, and I swore I wouldn't do it again. It hurt my back too bad." One year, when all his brothers and sisters had summer jobs, his mother encouraged him to work, too. "One summer, my mom said, 'You just got to work,' and she got me a job as a maintenance man in a hotel. Man, I quit that job so quick! I just *couldn't* do it, I could not keep regular hours. It just wasn't me. From then on, I never, *ever,* had another job."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1984, Jordan was chosen as a first-round draft pick by the Chicago Bulls, the third pick in the National Basketball Association (NBA) draft that year. At that time the Bulls had had a very poor record for years, and the team looked to Jordan for help. And in his first season, he delivered: he drew lots of fans to the games, who enjoyed his high jumping and high scoring. At the end of the year, having scored more points than any other NBA player, he was named Rookie of the Year. Even Larry Bird, who plays for the Boston Celtics, joked that "Maybe he's God disguised as Michael Jordan."

But during his second year with the Bulls, Jordan broke a bone in his foot during the third game of the season, in October 1985. He was forced to sit out 64 games. Eventually he returned to the team in March, starting out by playing a few minutes each half and gradually working up to more playing time as his foot healed. Since then his skill and expertise have continued to grow, and he continues to set records and win awards. During his third pro season, he became only the second player in NBA history, after Wilt Chamberlain, to score over 3,000 points, which was also the highest single-season scoring record for a guard. The following season, 1987-88, was one of his greatest ever—he won a variety of awards including NBA Most Valuable Player and NBA Defensive Player of the Year. With Jordan the Bulls' record continued to improve. In 1990 he led the team to the Eastern Conference Finals, where they were defeated by the Detroit Pistons, and in 1991 he led the Bulls to the NBA championship against the Los Angeles Lakers.

Jordan is known for a certain style of play that features exuberant leaping, dunking, and scoring, often with his tongue out. His ability to leap and seemingly hang in the air over the basket constantly delights and amazes his fans. But he is also known as an intelligent player, hailed for both his quick thinking and quick reactions. As a master of both offense and defense, he is able to switch his style of play as the game requires. With these skills, Jordan became the first to lead the league in both scoring and steals, a tremendous accomplishment.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Jordan once told a reporter that his one "memorable game" was the 1982 North Carolina-Georgetown NCAA championship game, which was the beginning of his national reputation as a basketball player. "Everything started with my [winning] shot. That's the game I will always remember because that's when Michael Jordan got his name and started to get the respect of everyone else."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jordan was married in 1989 to Juanita Vanoy, and they have two sons, Jeffrey and Marcus. He and his family live outside Chicago.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to basketball, Jordan has had a successful second career doing television commercials, representing such companies as McDonalds, Coca-Cola, Chevrolet, Wilson Sporting Goods, and Nike, which features the Air Jordan product line. He is involved with a number of charities, including the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities, Starlight Foundation, Special Olympics, United Negro College Fund, Sickle Cell Anemia Association, Make-A-Wish, and Best Buddies. He has given both money and time to such causes, participating in celebrity contests and golf tournaments. An avid golfer, he has said that he will play professionally when his basketball career is over: "I'm still learning the game. I've never had the opportunity to play year round, since I don't play during the basketball season. So I don't practice enough. But when I get to the point where I can shoot consistently in the low 70s, I'd like to turn pro. I'm not saying I'm going to win. I'm gonna try. . . . It's not for the money. I should already be financially secure. But it's a challenge, right?"

HONORS AND AWARDS

Co-captain of the United States Olympic basketball team: 1984
NBA Rookie of the Year: 1984-85
NBA All-Star Games: 1985-91
NBA scoring title for five consecutive seasons: 1986-87 through 1990-91
NBA Most Valuable Player: 1988, 1991

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Berger, Phil, and John Rolfe. *Michael Jordan,* 1990 (juvenile)
Deegan, Paul J. *Michael Jordan: Basketball's Soaring Star,* 1988 (juvenile)
McCune, Dan. *Michael Jordan,* 1988 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

PERIODICALS

Current Biography Yearbook 1987
Gentlemen's Quarterly, Mar. 1989, p.319
Jet, Apr. 29, 1991, p.46
New York Times Biographical Service, May 1989, p.479
Sports Illustrated, June 24, 1991, p.38
Time, Jan. 9, 1989, p.50

ADDRESS

Chicago Bulls
1 Magnificent Mile
980 North Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Madeleine L'Engle 1918-

American Author of Juvenile and Adult Fiction
Writer of *A Wrinkle in Time* and Other Books

BIRTH

I was born in New York City, on the asphalt island of Manhattan, of parents whose friends were artists—opera singers, composers, sculptors, actors, writers. We lived in a small apartment full of books and music. My short cut, when I went to play in Central Park, was through The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in a day when security could be much more casual than it is today. I was a solitary, only child, and read and wrote.

YOUTH

I grew up in New York, France, Switzerland, England. My father's work as a journalist often took us abroad.

EDUCATION

My first recollection of school: empty notebooks to write stories in! Colored pencils to make pictures with. Friends to play with. The first three years of school were wonderful. After that, it was the abyss until I got into high school, where it became wonderful again.

I received an A.B. with honors from Smith. The best thing I learned at Smith was how to do research in any field that interests me, and how to keep on studying and learning all my life. I spent four years living with great writers, the best teachers a learning writer could have.

FIRST JOBS

You don't earn your living by writing novels to start off with, so with less naiveté than it might seem, I worked in the theatre as an actress. My first job was in a play called *Uncle Harry* starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

I met my husband, actor Hugh Franklin, in *The Cherry Orchard* and married him in *The Joyous Season*. We were married until his death, 40 years later. Three children: Josephine; Maria; Bion—all grown and married. I live with my granddaughters, Charlotte and Léna, who are in college in New York.

CHOOSING A CAREER

I wrote my first story when I was five, and have been writing ever since. I learned early that story is the human being's chief vehicle of truth.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Birthing—children and books.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Playing the piano; walking with the dog; having friends in for dinner and talking till the candles burn down.

WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

The Small Rain: A Novel, 1945
And Both Were Young, 1949

Meet the Austins, 1960
A Wrinkle in Time, 1962
The Moon by Night, 1963
The Twenty-Four Days before Christmas: An Austin Family Story, 1964
The Arm of the Starfish, 1965
Camilla, 1965
The Journey with Jonah, 1967
The Young Unicorns, 1968
Dance in the Desert, 1969
Intergalactic P.S. 3, 1970
The Other Side of the Sun, 1971
A Wind in the Door, 1973
Everyday Prayers, 1974
Prayers for Sunday, 1974
Dragons in the Waters, 1976
A Swiftly Tilting Planet, 1978
Ladder of Angels: Scenes from the Bible Illustrated by the Children of the World, 1979
The Time Trilogy, 1979 (contains *A Wrinkle in Time, A Wind in the Door* and *A Swiftly Tilting Planet*)
A Ring of Endless Light, 1980
The Anti-Muffins, 1981
A House Like a Lotus, 1984
Trailing Clouds of Glory: Spiritual Values in Children's Books, 1985
Many Waters, 1986
An Acceptable Time, 1988
The Glorious Impossible, 1990

FOR ADULTS

18 Washington Square, South: A Comedy in One Act, 1945
Ilsa, 1946
Camilla Dickinson, 1951
A Winter's Love, 1957
The Love Letters, 1966
Lines Scribbled on an Envelope, and Other Poems, 1969
A Circle of Quiet, 1972
The Summer of the Great-Grandmother, 1974
The Irrational Season, 1977

A
WRINKLE
IN TIME

The Weather of the Heart, 1978
The Sphinx at Dawn: Two Stories, 1982
A Severed Wasp, 1983
Walking on Water: Reflections on Faith and Art, 1983
And It Was Good: Reflections on Beginnings, 1984
Dare to Be Creative, 1984
A Stone for a Pillow, 1986
A Cry Like a Bell, 1987
Two-Part Invention, 1987
The Crosswicks Journal Trilogy, 1988 (contains *A Circle of Quiet*, *The Summer of the Great-Grandmother*, and *The Irrational Season*)
From This Day Forward, 1988
Sold Into Egypt: Joseph's Journey into Human Being, 1988

HONORS AND AWARDS

John Newbery Medal: 1963, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Hans Christian Andersen Runner-up Award: 1964, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Sequoyah Children's Book Award: 1965, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Lewis Carroll Shelf: 1965, for *A Wrinkle in Time*
Austrian State Literary Prize: 1969, for *The Moon by Night*
University of Southern Mississippi Silver Medallion: 1978, for "an outstanding contribution to the field of children's literature"
National Book Award: 1980, for *A Swiftly Tilting Planet*
Smith Medal: 1980
Newbery Honor Award: 1981, for *A Ring of Endless Light*
Sophie Award: 1984
Regina Medal (Catholic Literary Association): 1984
Alan Award (National Council of Teachers of English): 1986
Kerlan Award (Children's Literary Research Collections of the University of Minnesota): 1990

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 21
Something about the Author, Vol. 27
Who's Who in America, 1990-91

PERIODICALS

Ms., July/Aug. 1987, p.182

ADDRESS

Farrar, Straus & Giroux
19 Union Square W
New York, NY 10003

Nelson Mandela 1918-

South African Political Leader
Released in 1990 After Twenty-Seven Years in Prison

BIRTH

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born July 18, 1918, in Umtata, Transkei, South Africa. His father, Henry, was a Tembu tribal counselor; his great-great-grandfather had been a Transkeian king. His mother, Nonqaphi (also known as Nosekeni and Fanny), was the third of Henry's four wives. Nelson Mandela has three sisters and numerous half-brothers and sisters.

YOUTH

Nelson Mandela (whose tribal name, Rolihlahla, means in the

Xhosa language "one who brings trouble upon himself") led a rustic early life, working as a herdboy in the Eastern Cape area. By night, he developed an interest in tribal law while listening to his elders speak of politics. This continuing fascination later led one of his lawyers to complain that Mandela spent too much of his time resolving vague legal issues for visiting chiefs.

When Henry Mandela died, twelve-year-old Nelson was sent to live in the court of his uncle, the Tembu paramount chief. Here, his studiousness, self-confidence, and intelligence marked him as the man who would eventually rule the tribe. The rigorous education that his mother provided him through church schools allowed Mandela to develop his intellect in a way that is denied to South African black youths, who are forced into inferior schools by the South African authorities.

While tradition has played a great role in Mandela's life, he balked at a marriage his uncle had arranged for him, fleeing to Johannesburg in 1941.

EARLY MEMORIES

Nelson Mandela's early, and deeply influential, memories are of the childhood he spent tending pastures and looking after cattle, of the thatched hut near the Bashee River where he grew up, and of the self-governing, relatively open society around him in his youth. His royal background gave him access to tales of his beautiful kingdom before it was blighted by the white conquerors—and of the great black national heroes who continue to inspire him. On trial for treason, and facing life imprisonment, he was to say that those memories are what have "motivated me in all that I have done."

EDUCATION

Mandela was sent to the Headtown Methodist Boarding School, from which he was graduated in 1937. From there, he went to Fort Hare University College, a black school, where his political studies introduced him to Marxism (the theory and practice of socialism). He was expelled from Fort Hare in 1940 for his activities in promoting a strike that protested the limitations imposed on the power of the student council. Mandela later completed his undergraduate studies through correspondence courses at Witwaterstrand University and received his law degree from the University of South Africa in 1942.

FIRST JOBS

After leaving his tribal homeland, Mandela worked briefly as a guard in a Transvaal gold mine. It was here that he met lifelong colleague Walter Sisulu, who found a job for him as a law clerk and encouraged him to finish his undergraduate degree and pursue a career in law.

CHOOSING A CAREER

With his law partners Sisulu and Tambo, Mandela began to consider what course his political activism should take. While at first he was moved toward the ideas of Indian revolutionary leader Mohandas Gandhi, he later came to accept the belief that violent acts were appropriate against a state that was violently depriving blacks of their rights.

Mandela was aware that his unbending activism against a brutal and repressive state would cause deprivation, imprisonment, and possibly death. "Sometimes I feel," he wrote to Winnie from prison, "like one who is on the sidelines, who has missed life itself."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In 1944 Mandela, Tambo, and Sisulu founded the Youth League of the African National Congress, and began cooperating with the Communist party. Six years later, Mandela became the league's president, putting him on a collision course with the ruling National Party. He and Sisulu were given nine-month suspended sentences in 1952 for holding "communist" meetings.

Late in 1956, 156 activists, including Mandela, were arrested and charged with treason for encouraging resistance to the "pass laws" of apartheid (racial segregation). These laws restricted the movements of blacks and forced them to carry documents at all times. The trial, one of the longest in South African legal history, dragged on until 1961. When the defendants were cleared for lack of evidence, it hardly mattered, as the government had banned the ANC.

Mandela went underground and founded the ANC's armed wing, Umkhanto we Sizwe ("Spear of the Nation"). As commander in chief, he was the most wanted man in the country, escaping capture by travel and disguise. After seventeen months, he was arrested near the seaport city of Durban and sentenced to five years for leaving the country illegally. Security police soon raided ANC headquarters and discovered the group's plans to destabilize the government. Mandela was on trial for eighteen months and, at the end, was sentenced to life imprisonment. His four-and-a-half hour plea in his own defense made no apologies, and set the stage for his twenty-seven years as the world's most famous political prisoner. "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society," he concluded, "in which persons live together in harmony. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Nelson Mandela spent twenty years on harsh, isolated Robben Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean off Capetown. At first, he was forced to dig in a lime quarry. When a new young group of activists began to appear after the 1976 Soweto riots, the prison became known as "Nelson Mandela University" because of his influence on the young prisoners. This fact, along with growing international pressure, led to Mandela's transfer to Pollsmoor Prison in 1982. After being diagnosed with tuberculosis in 1988, he was taken to the hospital, then to Victor Verster Prison, where he lived in the deputy governor's bungalow.

Fearing the negative effects of Mandela's possible death in prison, the government began to offer him his freedom in exchange for conditions—renouncing violence or going into exile. Mandela, stubborn and patient as he has been throughout his life, refused *any* conditions. Finally, in February 1990, he was released without restrictions.

He now faces what is for him an unprecedented task: as a national and international hero, he is expected to bring South Africa into the future while avoiding civil war. He is a man born at about the same time as John F. Kennedy, and the expectations are no less daunting than those placed on the American president who was assassinated the year after Mandela was given his life sentence.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

As might be expected of anyone who spent over twenty-seven years in prison, Mandela's release and subsequent world tour were the crowning moments of his life. Despite his suffering, though, he has no regrets: "It is an achievement for a man to do his duty on earth irrespective of the consequences."

MAJOR INFLUENCES

While Mandela professes great admiration for such international black leaders as Martin Luther King, Jr., Paul Robeson, W.E.B. DuBois, and Malcolm X, his influences are closer to home. Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu, with whom he formed the Youth League of the African National Congress (ANC) in 1944, were his early allies and law partners—the men remain very close. In addition, Mandela singles out the heroes of the South African Communist Party, for decades the country's only multiracial political group. Joe Slovo, its longtime secretary general, has been an important associate.

With Mandela, however, it is impossible to neglect the influence of family. He holds that Winnie, his wife, gave him the strength to continue his struggle during his twenty-seven years in prison. His friend and biographer Fatima Meer claims "his two great passions are his people and his family; the first is an extension of the second."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Nelson Mandela has been married twice. He first married Evelyn Ntoko

Mase (Walter Sisulu's cousin) in 1944, a nurse with whom he had two sons, Thembi (who died in a 1969 car crash) and Makaatho, and a daughter, Maki (another daughter died as an infant in 1948). This marriage became troubled when Evelyn asked Nelson to renounce his radical activism, and ended when it became clear that he was committed to the struggle for racial equality.

In 1958, he married Nomzamo Winnie Madikileza, a social worker, with whom he has two daughters, Zenani and Zindziswa. Winnie, a formidable and controversial figure in her own right, was his strongest supporter through years in prison. "Had it not been for your visits, wonderful letters, and your love, I would have fallen apart many years ago," he wrote to her in 1979. For her part, Winnie claims one of her most painful experiences was to take their elder daughter to meet her father for the first time, during his imprisonment, when she was nearly an adult.

Since Mandela's release from prison in 1990, the two now enjoy their first real time together. "This is a lot of fun," Winnie says. "I am learning the tricks of married life."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Nelson Mandela's continuing passion is his recently rediscovered family. Intellectually, he retains his interest in tribal law. For recreation, he keeps himself fit and has always loved boxing.

WRITINGS

No Easy Walk to Freedom, 1965
Nelson Mandela Speaks, 1970
The Struggle Is My Life, 1986

HONORS AND AWARDS

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding (India): 1980
Bruno Kreisky Prize for Human Rights (Austria): 1981
Simón Bolívar International Prize (UNESCO): 1983

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors, Vol. 125

Meer, Fatima. *Higher Than Hope: The Authorized Biography of Nelson Mandela,* 1990
Steffof, Rebecca. *Nelson Mandela: A Voice Set Free,* 1990
Vail, John. *Nelson and Winnie Mandela,* 1989 (juvenile)
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

PERIODICALS

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Essence, June 1990, p.49
Nation, Feb. 11, 1991, p.151
Newsweek, Feb. 19, 1990, p.44
People, Feb. 19, 1990, p.56; Feb. 26, 1990, p.77
Time, Feb. 26, 1990, p.28

ADDRESS

President, African National Congress
Shell House
Johannesburg 2000
Republic of South Africa

Thurgood Marshall 1908-

American Jurist and Lawyer
Former Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

BIRTH

Thurgood Marshall (born Thoroughgood Marshall), the great-grandson of a slave, was born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, William, worked as a waiter in the dining car of a train and later as a steward at a prestigious all-white private club; his mother, Norma, was an elementary school teacher. Thurgood Marshall was their second child, following an older brother, Aubrey.

YOUTH

When Marshall was young, many laws and customs were very

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different from those today. Blacks had been freed from slavery only about fifty years earlier, and they were still treated as second-class citizens. Most of the country, and especially the South, was segregated by race. That meant that blacks and whites lived, worked, and went to school separately, and the housing, jobs, schools, and other facilities available to blacks were consistently second-rate. Blacks were openly treated as inferior and were expected to show respect for whites at all times. It was during this era, too, that members of the Ku Klux Klan and other all-white groups could beat and kill blacks without fear of the police.

Marshall grew up in a comfortable neighborhood in Baltimore. As a child, he often got in trouble at school. As punishment, he was made to memorize sections of the United States Constitution, the document written by our nation's founders that describes the basic principles of our legal system. It is the job of our judges to decide exactly what the Constitution means and to determine how its rules should be applied to current situations. "Before I left that school," he once said, "I knew the whole thing by heart"—although he certainly never realized that he would grow up to interpret it as a judge on the nation's highest court, the Supreme Court.

EARLY MEMORIES

Marshall's parents valued education. They encouraged him and his brother to study, to ask questions, and to think. Marshall once recalled how his father helped him learn to reason: "He never told me to become a lawyer, but he turned me into one. He did it by teaching me to argue, by challenging my logic on every point, by making me prove every statement I made." Yet the senior Marshall also emphasized self-respect: "Son," his father would say, "if anyone calls you a nigger, you not only got my permission to fight him—you got my orders to fight him."

EDUCATION

Despite his fun-loving behavior in school, Marshall graduated with honors from Douglas High School. When he decided to attend college, his parents supported him enthusiastically. His brother was already a medical student who eventually became a well-known surgeon. Their mother hoped that Marshall would become a dentist, a secure, well-paying profession. As a black high school senior in 1925, Marshall had only a few choices about where to attend college—most U.S. universities were exclusively white. He was accepted at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, then one of the nation's best all-black schools. He worked throughout college to pay for his tuition, holding jobs in a grocery store, dining car of a train, and bakery. At first, Marshall spent much of his time playing cards and meeting with friends. In his second year, though, he was briefly suspended from school, and after that he became a more serious student.

It was during Marshall's college years that he began seriously considering the role of blacks in society. This was the time of the Harlem Renaissance, a period when many notable blacks began writing about their heritage and their experiences. Marshall began reading their works. He was especially interested in W.E.B. DuBois's *The Souls of Black Folk,* a collection of essays on life for blacks. Marshall also joined the debate team and discovered that he had a talent for persuading others. He abandoned his mother's plans for dentistry and decided to study law.

Marshall had help with that decision. He had recently met Vivian Burey at a church social. They soon fell in love. Buster, as Marshall called her, was a student at the University of Pennsylvania. According to their friends, she inspired him to work hard and encouraged him to study law. They married on September 4, 1929, just before the start of his senior year. Marshall received his B.A. degree in 1930 in the humanities, with honors.

Marshall first applied to law school at the highly respected University of Maryland, then an all-white school. He was rejected. He then applied to and was accepted by Howard University in Washington, D.C., an all-black school. At Howard, according to Marshall, "for the first time, I found out my rights." The university had recently hired the civil rights attorney Charles Houston as vice-dean of the law school. Houston was also active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP. He believed that the law could be used to change society, and he intended to train lawyers at Howard to fight discrimination.

Marshall was a dedicated law student. He lived with his wife at his parents' home in Baltimore and traveled to Washington every day by train. He spent the day at school, returned home to his part-time job, and studied every evening. Marshall became Houston's star pupil and graduated first in his class in 1933.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

The Marshalls remained happily married until 1955, when Buster died of lung cancer. He got married again later that year to Cecilia Suyat, or Cissy, a former secretary with the NAACP. They have two sons, Thurgood, Jr., and John.

FIRST JOBS

Marshall's legal career began in Baltimore in 1933, when he set up a law practice specializing in civil rights and criminal cases. At first business was terrible. Few people were willing to hire a black lawyer, and the Great Depression had forced many people out of work and into poverty. Although many of his clients couldn't afford to pay him, he turned no one away. And even non-paying work gave him a chance to practice his courtroom skills. As Marshall won many of these early cases, his reputation grew, and he gradually picked up some paying clients, too. He continued his law practice until 1936.

Meanwhile, in 1934, he began preparing civil rights cases for the NAACP. In one of his first important cases, he represented a black student who wanted to enter the University of Maryland law school, the same school that had rejected Marshall. He won the case and forced the school to admit black students. In 1936, Charles Houston, former dean of Howard University and now chief counsel for the NAACP, offered him a position as assistant special counsel at the main office in New York. Even though he was told that the work would be frustrating, low-paying, and dangerous, Marshall jumped at the offer. When Houston left the NAACP in 1938, Marshall was named special counsel, the top attorney responsible for the organization's national legal strategy.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Throughout his career, Marshall showed his passionate commitment to two principles: he believed that all people were guaranteed equal rights under the Constitution, and he believed that blacks and others could use the American legal system and many existing laws to achieve those rights. Yet when Marshall began working for the NAACP, blacks had a long way to go to achieve equality. They were discriminated against in all areas of life, including housing, schools, jobs, voting rights, transportation, public facilities, and the criminal justice system.

In many cases this discrimination was founded on the legal doctrine of "separate but equal." The United States Constitution guarantees equal protection for all citizens. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1896 that equal protection could mean separate but equal facilites. This meant, in theory, that separate facilities could be provided for blacks as long as they were equal to the facilities for white Americans. In reality, it meant that states and cities could create a wide range of laws that required segregation by race. The result was that most blacks lived in rundown housing and attended overcrowded schools with few supplies. They were forced to ride at the back of the bus or train. They were barred from using whites-only bathrooms, drinking fountains, and restaurants. Although called equal, these separate accomodations were consistently inferior to those used by white Americans.

With the staff of the NAACP, Marshall set out to challenge these discriminatory laws. During over twenty-five years with the organization, he worked to integrate schools and transportation, to secure voting rights for all citizens, and to protect the rights of people accused of a crime, including black servicemen. He traveled extensively, mostly throughout the South, taking cases that would challenge segregation. It was dangerous work, and he was often threatened. When he lost in the local, or lower courts, he would appeal the decision in a higher court, and continue his appeals to the Supreme Court. Of the 32 cases throughout his career that he argued before the Supreme Court, he won 29.

Although he had many successes, each one applied to only a small area of the law—until his most important case, known as *Brown v. Board of Education*. (Law cases are named after the two opposing sides, here Oliver Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.) Marshall and the NAACP staff had been looking for a case that they could bring before the Supreme Court that would directly challenge the doctrine of separate but equal. They particularly wanted to eliminate segregated schools because they believed that a good education was crucial to blacks' success in other areas. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, which brought together five separate cases that challenged segregated education, Marshall led the NAACP attack. He argued that segregated education was unequal because it destroyed black children's self-esteem, motivation to learn, and future prospects.

In 1954, in a monumental decision, the Supreme Court found in favor of Marshall and the NAACP. Because segregated education created a feeling of inferiority in black children, the justices called it inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional. The decision generated shock waves throughout the country. The ruling didn't eliminate racial prejudice or immediately abolish school segregation—it took years for many states to comply. Yet it marked the end of legal segregation and allowed for the creation of new laws that prohibited discrimination in all areas of life.

After working as a lawyer for the NAACP for over twenty-five years, Marshall went on to fight injustice in an even longer career as a public servant. In 1961 he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, by President John F. Kennedy. Marshall ruled on 98 cases on the Circuit Court, all of which were upheld by the Supreme Court. In 1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson named him Solicitor General, the third-highest position in the U.S. Justice Department. The Solicitor General represents the U.S. government before the Supreme Court. During his two years in that position, Marshall won 14 of the 19 cases he argued. One of his most important victories was the Court's approval of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which guaranteed that every citizen would have the right to vote. In 1967 he was appointed by President Johnson to the Supreme Court, the first black ever to become a Supreme Court justice. He remained in that position until his retirement in 1991 at the age of 82.

During his years of public service, and especially during his later years on the Supreme Court, Marshall was known for his often liberal positions. In the area of criminal law, he opposed the death penalty and worked to uphold the rights of those suspected of a crime. He fought improper detentions, searches, and questioning of suspects. In addition, he supported free speech, affirmative action, and the rights of welfare recipients. In general, Marshall continued to demonstrate his concern for the rights of individuals, especially minorities, in their quest for equal protection under the laws of the land.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Springarn Medal (NAACP): 1946, "for his distinguished service as a lawyer before the Supreme Court and inferior courts"
Freedom Medal (Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute): 1991

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

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Encyclopedia Britannica, 1991
Hess, Debra. *Thurgood Marshall: The Fight for Equal Justice,* 1990 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1990-91
World Book Encyclopedia, 1991

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Newsweek, July 8, 1991, p.24
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Time, July 8, 1991, p.24

ADDRESS

U.S. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Bldg.
1 First St. NE
Washington, DC 20543

Ann M. Martin 1955-
American Author of Juvenile and Young Adult Books
Creator of "The Baby-sitters Club" Series

BIRTH

Ann Matthews Martin was born August 12, 1955, in Princeton, New Jersey. Her father, Henry Martin, was a cartoonist for the *New Yorker* magazine, while her mother, Edith (Matthews) Martin, worked as a nursery school teacher. Ann has one younger sister, Jane.

YOUTH

Martin grew up in Princeton, a suburban, middle-class community that has been compared with Stoneybrook, the fictional setting for the Baby-sitters Club series. Her town, Martin has said, was "a neighborhood in the true sense of the word. When I was growing up, there were kids up and down the street. We played in the street and school was within walking distance. I was a good student but didn't particularly like school."

Despite this typical-sounding childhood, Martin describes her early home life as "a fantasy world" created for her and her sister by their imaginative parents. According to Martin, her parents loved fantasy and children's literature, encouraged creativity, and filled their home with books and art supplies. As she later recalled, "I was moody and temperamental, but those were very happy years because I had parents who would read to us, take us to circuses, teach us magic tricks and roast marshmallows in the woods with us. They never cared if we made a mess. My mother called our playroom 'toy soup'."

Two of Martin's childhood interests remain to this day. She has always loved to read, either by herself or listening to stories her parents would read aloud. She even liked to wake early and read in bed before school! Some of her early favorites were stories about Dr. Doolittle, Mary Poppins, Nancy Drew, and horse stories by Marguerite Henry. In addition, Martin also enjoyed babysitting: "I think I was good at it," she has said. "I spent time with the kids. I didn't watch TV until they were in bed."

EDUCATION

Martin graduated with honors from Smith College in 1977. She majored in two subjects, psychology and early childhood education. She also worked during the summer teaching autistic children.

CHOOSING A CAREER

After college, Martin taught fourth and fifth grade for one year at an elementary school in Noroton, Connecticut. Although she enjoyed teaching, she began to feel that she wanted to work with children's books. In 1978, Martin left teaching to work in publishing. She worked as an editor of children's books for several publishing companies, and in about 1979 began writing children's books of her own. She left publishing to write full-time in 1985.

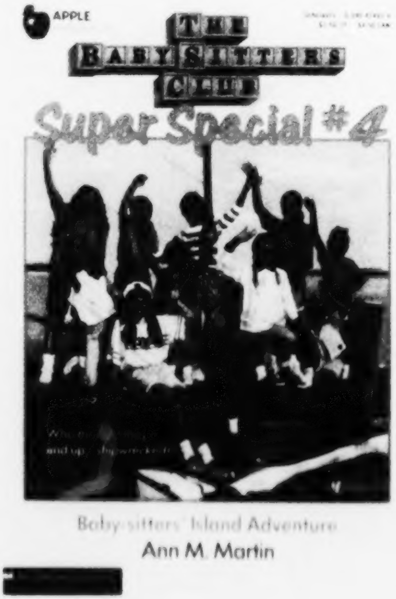
CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Martin wrote several books before beginning the "Baby-sitters Club" series. Her first, *Bummer Summer,* was published in 1983. In this story, the character Kammy has to learn to deal with two difficult experiences at the same time: remarriage of a widowed parent and summer camp. Some of Martin's other stories also deal with serious problems, including peer pressure and living with a handicapped sibling in *Inside Out,* sibling rivalry in *Me and Katie (the Pest),* the serious illness of a parent in

With You and Without You, and dyslexia in *Yours Turly, Shirley.*

After several years of writing these stories, Martin was approached by Jean Feiwell, the editor-in-chief at Scholastic Books. Feiwell had noticed that books about babysitters and books about clubs both sold very well, and she had the idea to create a series combining the two. Feiwell discussed the idea with Martin and asked her to write what was expected to be a mini-series of four books. In about 1985, Martin began creating the characters and plots for the Baby-sitters Club series. The first book, *Kristy's Great Idea,* was published in 1986. This title, along with the next three, were moderately successful, and they decided to publish two more. The sixth title, *Kristy's Big Day,* was the first big hit: it shot to the top of the best-sellers list. Since then, most of the Baby-sitters Club titles have routinely made the best-seller list; to date, there are over forty-four million copies in print. These stories are so popular, in fact, that a new television series called "The Baby-sitters Club," a spin-off from Martin's books, debuted on HBO in September 1991. With the success of the original titles, Martin created a second series, the "Baby-sitters Little Sister" books, for readers aged seven to nine.

The Baby-sitters Club books all revolve around a group of eighth-grade girls who have formed a baby-sitting cooperative. The group, originally four girls but now increased to seven, live in the fictional town of Stoneybrook, Connecticut. According to Martin, the outgoing leader of the group, Kristy, is patterned after her best friend from childhood, Beth Perkins, while shy and quiet Mary Anne is based on Martin herself. Each book focuses on the experiences of one or more of the girls as they wrestle with problems, both large and small. Stories explore the types of problems that her readers often confront, including divorce, sibling rivalry, peer pressure, race and ethnic issues, stepparents, and the death of a grandparent. Reviewers often comment on her insight into the thoughts and feelings of pre-adolescent girls. According to Martin, that insight comes from memories of



her own childhood: "Some of my books have been based on past experiences, although very few of them have been based on actual events in my childhood. But I would say that while I write any book, I'm remembering how I felt when I was a kid. Those feelings definitely go into the books." In addition, reviewers often praise the Baby-sitters Club books because they are well-written and fun to read, because they contain believable characters and interesting plots, and because they encourage kids to read.

Martin is a very disciplined writer. She gets up at 5:30 A.M., spends the morning writing, and then spends the afternoon editing manuscripts and reading letters from her fans. Even with this demanding schedule, Martin writes two books each month—with the exception of one month each year, when Martin takes a well-earned vacation and another writer pens the stories from her outlines and notes.

Despite the success of her books, Martin lives modestly, preferring to spend her money to help others: she donates toys to needy children, sponsors a student at Princeton University, and supports a dance program at a public school in New York City. As she says, "I don't feel any different now than I did at seven. I don't want success to change things in any way. I'm very happy to get up on a particular day and know it will be the same as the day before. I want all my old friends and all my familiar things around me, just as I did when I was a kid."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Martin lives with her two cats, Mouse and Rosie, in an apartment in New York City. She is unmarried. Asked about having children of her own, she once said, "I really enjoy other people's kids. Right now there is not enough room in my life for one child and fifteen books a year."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

"My hobbies are reading and needlework, especially smocking and knitting," Martin has said. "I like being with people, but I am very happy alone, and prefer quiet and solitude to noise and excitement. I love animals and have [two cats]. . . . I usually put cats in my books, and plan to write a book from a cat's point of view."

SELECTED WRITINGS

Bummer Summer, 1983
Just You and Me, 1983
Inside Out, 1984
Stage Fright, 1984
Me and Katie (the Pest), 1985
Missing Since Monday, 1986

With You and Without You, 1986
Just a Summer Romance, 1987
Slam Book, 1987
Fancy Dress in Feather Town, 1988
Ten Kids, No Pets, 1988
Yours Turly, Shirley, 1988
Ma and Pa Dracula, 1989
Moving Day in Feather Town, 1989
Eleven Kids, One Summer, 1991

"Baby-sitters Club" Series, 50 titles to date, 1986-
"Baby-sitters Little Sister" Series, 21 titles to date, 1988-

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Contemporary Authors New Revision Series, Vol. 32
Something about the Author, Vol. 44

PERIODICALS

New York Times Book Review, Apr. 30, 1989, p.42
People, Aug. 21, 1989, p.55
Time, Jan. 28, 1991, p.89
Wall Street Journal, Nov. 22, 1989, p.A11

ADDRESS

Scholastic Books
730 Broadway
New York, NY 10003

Luke Perry 1964- [date uncertain]

American Actor

Plays Dylan McKay on "Beverly Hills, 90210"

BIRTH

Luke Perry (Coy Luther Perry III) was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on October 11—this much is clear. But the year of his birth is less certain, probably either 1964 or 1966. Those associated with the show "Beverly Hills, 90210" would prefer to keep their star's age a mystery, hoping to maintain the illusion that Perry is still a teenager like Dylan McKay, the character he plays. As Perry once joked with a reporter, "I could tell you how old I am, but then I'd have to kill you."

YOUTH

Perry was born in Mansfield but grew up in Fredericktown, a small, rural community about an hour from Columbus, Ohio. Although the family lived on a farm, his father, Coy Sr., also worked in the steel industry, while his mother, Ann, stayed home to care for Luke, older brother Tom, and younger sister Amy. When Luke was just six, his parents divorced. Perry was not on good terms with his father, who died in 1980. When Luke was twelve, his mother married Steve Bennett, a construction worker with a daughter, Emily, from a previous marriage. Perry became very close to Bennett, whom he calls "the greatest man I know."

EARLY MEMORIES

Perry decided when he was very young to become an actor. "When I was a kid," according to Perry, "my mom had this thing for Paul Newman, and when I was like four years old I saw this movie of his called *Cool Hand Luke.* I saw my name on TV, I saw Luke on TV, I'd never seen it written before. Then I watched the movie. After that I couldn't imagine my life being about anything else. I couldn't imagine not being an actor." Despite this decision, Perry was hesitant to confide in anyone about his acting ambitions. In his community, most kids wanted to become farmers, and he worried that few would understand his desire to perform.

EDUCATION

Fredericktown High School was, for Perry, quite different from West Beverly Hills High, the fictional school he attends as Dylan McKay: "My high-school experience was so hugely different," he has said. "We had classes on giving birth to cows and driving tractors." Perry was not a very dedicated student, but he did have one special subject: he was voted Biggest Flirt in his senior year! He also played on the baseball and tennis teams. He tried to get some acting experience, but his school's small drama department put on the same play three years in a row. By the time he graduated in 1984, he had had enough of school: "I didn't even bother applying to colleges," Perry has said. "I didn't want to go to school anymore. I was really sick of it. Besides, I'm one of those people who learned everything he needed to know in kindergarten." He decided then to head for Hollywood, hoping to break into show business.

FIRST JOBS

In California, Perry enrolled in acting classes and worked in different jobs to support himself, spreading asphalt, painting parking lots, selling shoes, cooking, and working in a factory. He also began auditioning for parts in television shows, commercials, and movies. He was not very successful, but he was persistent: he spent three years going on 216 auditions without ever once landing a part. Finally, on audition number 217, he was selected for the part of Ned Bates on the soap opera "Loving." Because that show and most other soap operas are filmed on the East Coast, Perry moved to New York City. He continued to take acting classes there. After about a year, though, his part was written out of "Loving." He managed to work in New York for about two more years. He landed a brief role on the soap "Another World," did some jeans commercials, and got a couple of parts in some off-Broadway theatrical productions. He even landed small roles in two movies, *Terminal Bliss* and *Scorchers*. Although he didn't know it, Perry was on the brink of his big break.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Perry returned to the Los Angeles area in late 1989 and resumed auditioning for various roles. The following spring, the Fox Broadcasting Company announced that it would be creating a new series about high-school life in Beverly Hills. Along with a lot of other young hopefuls, Perry showed up to try out for a part. He auditioned first for the role of Steve Sanders—at that point, the role of Dylan McKay hadn't yet been created. Although Perry knew he wasn't right for the Steve Sanders character, he hoped that by frequent auditioning he would become known throughout the industry. And, in fact, his hard work paid off: that summer, when the role of Dylan McKay was created, the Fox casting team remembered him from his earlier audition and asked him to come back in. After six separate auditions, Perry, elated, won the part.

"Beverly Hills, 90210" focuses on the lives of a group of teenagers at the fictional West Beverly Hills High School. The show centers on Brandon and Brenda Walsh, sixteen-year-old twins who have recently moved to Beverly Hills with their parents, Cindy and Jim, following the father's job transfer from Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Walsh family provides the moral center for the show. Many of the stories highlight the differences between their down-to-earth values and the faster, looser, and wealthier lifestyles in Beverly Hills. This framework allows the show to explore many issues that confront teenagers today, including sexuality, divorce, adolescent rebellion, date rape, AIDS, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The show has been praised for its strong writing, fine acting, truthful portrayal of sensitive issues, and, above all, for taking the concerns of teenagers seriously.

Broadcast at the same time as the ever-popular show "Cheers," "90210" initially had poor ratings after its debut in October 1990. Yet the show gradually established itself with the teenage audience. The decision to air new shows during the summer of 1991, instead of showing reruns like the other networks, brought in a host of new viewers. In fact, when Perry made a promotional appearance at a Florida mall in August 1991, 10,000 fans showed up. In the resulting crush, twenty-one people were injured, and Perry was forced to give up such appearances. Today, he receives two thousand fan letters each week.

The role of Dylan McKay, the best friend of Brandon and boyfriend of Brenda, has been steadily developing during the series from a minor to a central character. Dylan is an appealing character to many. He is intelligent and good-looking, but also blunt, cynical, rebellious, brooding, vulnerable, and distant, a loner who has battled an alcohol problem and learned to live without his absent parents. According to Perry, he and Dylan are not much alike: "Dylan's angry and he has a dark side. Me, I don't think I'm an angry guy at all. I'm pretty happy."

Despite their differences, Perry loves the role: "What attracted me to Dylan is that he's from one of the richest families in Beverly Hills, but he's totally avoided all the trappings of wealth. Monetarily, he has everything a kid could want...but he's not much into the life-style. Dylan's literate, articulate, and a staggering intellect. He's rebellious and intimidating, but most of all he's smart. Myself, I'm in awe of intelligent people. Before this, I never had the chance to play someone that smart. This is a dream role for me."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Perry lives in a modest two-bedroom home in Hollywood, California. He is unmarried, but he has a rather unusual live-in companion—a Vietnamese potbelly pig named Jerry Lee (after Jerry Lee Lewis, one of Perry[illegible]vorite singers). Despite his current success, Perry lives simply. "I don't prize possessions, I prize *people*," he has said. "My friends are the most valuable things in my life."

FAVORITE TELEVISION SHOWS, MOVIES, MUSIC, AND BOOKS

Some of Perry's favorite things include watching the television shows "Starsky & Hutch," "S.W.A.T.," and "Jeopardy"; seeing the movies *Cool Hand Luke* and *The Pope of Greenwich Village;* listening to classical music or the singers Jerry Lee Lewis, Harry Connick, Jr., Billy Joel, and B.B. King; and reading biographies and autobiographies.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Perry enjoys tinkering with cars, cooking, fishing, spending time in the country, and designing and building furniture. He supports environmental causes and has also been involved in promotional work for several charities.

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Cohen, Daniel. *"Beverly Hills, 90210": Meet the Stars of Today's Hottest TV Series,* 1991 (juvenile)

Mills, Bart, and Nancy Mills. *"Beverly Hills, 90210": Exposed!,* 1991 (juvenile)

Reisfeld, Randi. *The Stars of "Beverly Hills, 90210": Their Lives and Loves,* 1991 (juvenile)

Rovin, Jeff. *Luke-Mania! Jason-Fever!,* 1991 (juvenile)

PERIODICALS

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People, Aug. 26, 1991, p.38; Sept. 9, 1991, p.81; Nov. 4. 1991, p.96

Rolling Stone, Aug. 8, 1991, p.81

ADDRESS

Fox Broadcasting Company
P.O. Box 5600
Beverly Hills, CA 90209

Colin Powell 1937-
American Army General
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

BIRTH

Colin Luther Powell was born April 5, 1937, in the Harlem section of New York City to Theopolis and Maud Ariel (McKoy) Powell, immigrants to the United States from Jamaica. He has one sister, Marilyn.

YOUTH

With his parents and Marilyn, he moved to the South Bronx during his childhood. In those years, the neighborhood was a place where people watched out for one another. "We could never get into trouble," says his sister (now Marilyn Berns, a bilingual teacher of advanced primary school students in Santa Ana, California). "Everywhere we went, there were forty pairs of eyes watching us." Powell grew up surrounded by a closely knit family. He and Marilyn and their many cousins were raised in an atmosphere of hard work and solid expectations. Demonstrating a willingness to work and to sacrifice was the parents' way of setting an example for the children. Powell, recalling those days, told an interviewer how they all got together on weekends and "somehow, over time, they made it clear to us that there were certain expectations built into the family system. It was unthinkable not to be educated, get a job, go as far as you could, whether it meant becoming Chairman of the Joint Chiefs or having a good job as a nurse." His own parents, a shipping clerk and a seamstress, had dropped out of high school to work, and they wanted more in life for their children. While many in the now dangerous and desolate South Bronx never "got out," most of Powell's family did. He has cousins who are business leaders and prominent members of government; one, Arthur Lewis, is a former ambassador to Sierra Leone.

EARLY MEMORIES

Powell freely admits that he was only a so-so student. His sister was more interested in learning and was always asking their mother to read street signs and to spell words. When telling about their differences as children, she says with amusement, "Colin could not have cared less. But look at us now—I guess he was a late bloomer." Growing up, young Colin played stickball (a game that city children play in the streets, using a broomstick and a lightweight ball), was an acolyte at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church on 151st Street and, later, worked part-time in a baby furniture store near home. He recalls that he never thought of himself during those years as a member of a minority. People in his neighborhood were either black, Puerto Rican, Jewish, or of some vague (to him) European extraction.

EDUCATION

After graduating from Morris High School in the South Bronx, but still unsure of what he wanted in life, Powell entered the school of engineering at City College (now City University) of New York, where the tuition at that time was an unbelievable $10 a year. He is quoted as saying that he joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) because he liked the uniform, but it was in this program that the otherwise C student earned straight A's. He graduated at the top of his class and decided then on an army career. Years later, Powell settled down again to serious study and, in 1971, earned a master's degree in business administration from George Washington University. He also has a diploma from the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he finished second in his 1976 class.

FIRST JOBS

Commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army after his 1958 graduation from City College, Powell served in what was then West Germany and next had an assignment at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Powell met Alma Vivian Johnson, the daughter of an Alabama educator, on a blind date during his early career assignment at Fort Devens. They were married August 24, 1962, a few months before he was sent to Vietnam for the first time. Their son, Michael, was born the next year while Powell was on patrol in the jungle, but the news did not reach him for two weeks. Now Michael and the couple's other children, daughters Linda and Annemarie, are grown, and Michael has a small son of his own—Jeffrey, born in 1989. The senior Powells live in a Virginia suburb of Washington, D.C.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Now a four-star general, Colin Powell looks back on his choice of career and is convinced that his special interest in history has given meaning to his profession. He feels that with each step up in rank, he has gained a better understanding of the policy "in which national security and military matters operate." He makes it clear that the message of his experience is to work hard and to learn lessons from the past, "so that we can do things better in the future."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In his nearly 34 years of Army service, Powell has risen through the ranks to the highest military position in the land, that of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He had two tours of duty in Vietnam (1962-63 and 1968-69), and was wounded twice, the second time as he rescued his troops after a helicopter crash. He later had a command post in Korea (1973-74), after taking time out for graduate study at George Washington University, and to fill a White House Fellowship at the Office of Management and Budget in Washington. Powell was a Pentagon staff officer during the years between 1975 and 1981, serving as a military defense assistant and as executive assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

During the 1981-83 period, he was back on active military duty as assistant commander of the Fourth Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado. His recall to Washington surprised no one, since he had won such widespread admiration for his work in advisory and policymaking posts. For three years, he was senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense, and then served as National Security Council Advisor before President George Bush named him, in August 1989, to head the Joint Chiefs of Staff. According to U.S. law, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs is the "principal military advisor" to the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council.

Powell came to the attention of the general public after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq's forces on August 2, 1990. As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Powell advised President George Bush and oversaw the activities of all branches of the United States' armed forces in Desert Shield and Desert Storm—the deadly six-week war that forced Saddam Hussein and his army to surrender and leave Kuwait.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

The turning point in Colin Powell's life, an honor that led him to political power, came when, at the age of 35, he was chosen to receive a White House Fellowship. The appointment eventually took him through several Pentagon assignments to his present post as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is the youngest chairman ever and also is one of only three persons in that job who did not attend one of the service academies.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

As an adult and a successful career officer looking back on his youth, Colin Powell seems to give the most credit for his achievements to his parents and his extended family. They provided the home life and the opportunities that made him want to do well. The military discipline of his ROTC years also has been a strong influence on a personal level.

FAVORITE BOOKS

Powell is a great student of history and most of his limited leisure reading time is spent on that subject.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Talking to and encouraging minority students is one of Powell's chief interests. Whenever his busy schedule permits, he is willing to share with them his views on hard work, persistence, and the pursuit of excellence. He tells them that "they must be ready for opportunity when it comes." Some of Powell's spare time at home is spent rebuilding old cars but, most of all, he enjoys being with his family.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Purple Heart medals (two, for wounds suffered in action in Vietnam)
Bronze Star for Valor
The Soldiers Medal
The Legion of Merit
Distinguished Service Award
Congressional Gold Medal: 1991

FURTHER READING

PERIODICALS

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Ebony, July 1988, p.136
New York Times, Aug. 15, 1989, I, p.18
People, Sept. 10, 1990, p.52
Reader's Digest, Dec. 1989, p.121

ADDRESS

Joint Chiefs of Staff
Pentagon
Room 2E-857
Washington, DC 20318-0001

Sally Ride 1951-
American Astronaut
First American Woman to Travel in Space

BIRTH

Sally Kristen Ride was born May 26, 1951, in Encino, California, a suburb of Los Angeles, to Dale Burdell and Carol Joyce (Anderson) Ride. She has a younger sister, Karen, whom she called "Bear," a nickname that has remained in adult life.

YOUTH

Ride was reared by educated parents in a household that allowed the children freedom to develop at their own pace. There was little pressure put on the girls, except to study hard and do their best in school. Some years ago, in an interview, Dale Ride said, "We might have encouraged, but mostly we let them explore." Young Sally was an athletic child, playing rough team sports with the neighborhood boys. Her sister, now Karen Ride Scott, a Presbyterian minister, tells that "when the boys chose up sides, she was always first." When Ride was about 10, she discovered the less hazardous game of tennis, and took to it as if she were on a special mission. She was trained by the famous champion Alice Marble and, by her teen years, had become a nationally ranked amateur. Ride was headstrong and sometimes an indifferent student, but her extraordinary skill at tennis won her a partial scholarship to a private girls' high school that challenged her quick mind and her imagination. Growing up, Sally Ride did a lot of reading, often science fiction, but also lighter, more popular books. There was little in her early life to suggest that she would someday be America's first woman astronaut. The only faint clue might have been her enthusiasm for what she once called her favorite childhood gift—a telescope to watch the stars. Friends say now that she never felt a need to follow in anyone's footsteps. It is generally agreed that she always set and lived up to her own standards.

EDUCATION

After her 1968 graduation from the exclusive Westlake School for Girls in suburban Los Angeles, where she first became interested in science, Ride enrolled as a physics major at Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She continued to play competitive tennis and dropped out of school after three semesters to return to California and give full attention to her game. World-famous tennis star Billie Jean King advised her to stick with tennis, but Ride felt that she was not quite good enough to be a professional player. She returned to college, this time closer to home, at Stanford University in Palo Alto and was graduated with a double major in English literature and physics. She once told Susan Okie, a friend and former schoolmate who wrote a lengthy feature story about her for the *Washington Post,* that she enjoyed studying Shakespeare because "It's kind of like doing puzzles. You had to figure out what he was trying to say and find all the little clues inside the play that you were right." Ride's logical thinking obviously was shown in literary subjects as well as in science.

Although she briefly considered English Literature for graduate study at Stanford, her preference for science won out, and Ride finally decided on astrophysics. She earned a Ph.D degree in that field in 1978.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Before she left Stanford, and while looking for a job in her profession, Ride happened to see an announcement in the university newspaper that NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) was interested in young scientists for future flights. She applied on a whim, saying later that she was not sure why she wanted to do it, and had never really had any "burning ambition" to be in the space program. So began a unique career that may have surprised even Sally Ride at the time but, looking back, would not have seemed out of the ordinary to family and friends of the little girl who once had her heart set on being a professional football player.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

A new world opened up to the bright young scientist when she arrived at the Johnson Space Center near Houston, Texas, in 1978. Her training was both rigorous and exciting. She learned skills for ground support as well as for actual flight and rehearsed in a simulator, "sometimes for as many as fifty-six hours straight." Ride was part of a team that spent two years developing a robotic "arm" to place and restore satellites in space; she eventually was able to help put that design to successful use in flight. Ride also served three times as capsule communicator, or capcom, relaying instructions from the ground to the crew of the space shuttle *Challenger* in orbit.

In all, Sally Ride was given more than four years of preparation for her first mission, and on June 18, 1983, the space shuttle lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on its seventh flight, this time with a woman crew member on board. Two Russian women had already traveled in space—Valentina Tereshkova in the early sixties and Svetlana Savitskaya in August 1982—but Ride's six-day flight marked a special moment in the history of the United States' space program.

America's first woman to travel beyond the Earth's atmosphere made a second shuttle flight in October 1984, and one of the other astronauts on the mission was Kathryn D. Sullivan, who had been a grade-school classmate of Ride in California. During that flight, Sullivan became the first American woman to walk in space. The space program remained active until the tragic explosion of the *Challenger* on January 28, 1986, when all seven crew members lost their lives. Ride was named to a presidential panel to investigate the accident. She left NASA the following year for a fellowship at Stanford's Center for International Security and Arms Control. Since June 1989, she has been a professor of physics at the University of California, San Diego. Ride also spends part of her time in La Jolla as director of the California Space Institute.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Throughout her adult life, Ride has given credit to a woman named Elizabeth Mommaerts for introducing her to the logic of science. The former professor at UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles) had come to Westlake to teach physiology, and the two became not just teacher and enthusiastic student, but devoted friends as well. After Ride was chosen for the space program, she grieved at being unable to share the news with Mommaerts (who had committed suicide in 1972), and told Susan Okie that "She was the one person in the world that I wanted most to call."

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

There could hardly be any other answer than the one Ride gave in 1983 to an interviewer who asked what was the greatest moment in her life. She said, "The shuttle flight. Absolutely. The engines light, the solids light, and all of a sudden you know you're going. It's overwhelming."

Ride became an unwilling celebrity after she was chosen for her first mission, with newspaper and television reporters making constant demands on her time. Never one to explain herself, she did not like personal questions. According to her sister, she showed "an obvious impatience" when asked about her private life, or about being a woman in what was then considered a "man's world." However, she was a good sport about appearing professionally as a spokesperson for the space program.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Sally Ride has been divorced since early 1987 from fellow astronaut Steven Alan Hawley, whom she married July 26, 1982. They had no children.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Sally Ride is, her friends say, energetic and fun-loving, and has not lost her taste for sports. Besides tennis, she has, at various times, enjoyed volleyball and jogging and is licensed to fly a plane, something she learned to do during her training as an astronaut. She is interested in the education of young people and said recently, in speaking about the future of the space program, that she is concerned that not enough is done to make science and mathematics attractive to children.

WRITINGS

To Space and Back (with Susan Okie), 1986

HONORS AND AWARDS

Member, Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle: 1986

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

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Time, June 13, 1983, p.56
Washington Post, May 8-11, 1983, p.A1

ADDRESS

UCSD
Director
California Space Institute
9500 Gilman Dr.
La Jolla, CA 92092-0221

Pete Rose 1941-
American Athlete
Former Professional Baseball Player and Manager

BIRTH

Peter Edward (Pete) Rose was born April 14, 1941, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Harry Francis and LaVerne Bloebaum Rose. He was the third in a family of four children that included sisters Caryl and Jackie and a brother, David.

YOUTH

Pete Rose grew up in the western section of Cincinnati, close to the Ohio River. He ran with the neighborhood kids, played ball after school and after supper, fished and swam in the river, "dodged trains," and watched his dad play rugged semipro football. His days, except during school hours, were unprogrammed, but not without limits. The family was close in those early years. They all loved sports of almost any kind, and played to have fun, but "always to win." The competitive streak ran strong in the family, no doubt inherited from Harry Rose, who worked in a bank to support his wife and children, but was regarded as the most famous athlete ever to play in Cincinnati's local football leagues.

Some memories of Rose's teen years were not so happy. He was small for his age, although tough and aggressive, and had been playing pickup football with the same passion he gave to every sport. However, when he failed to make the high school football team in his sophomore year, he was so devastated that he hardly ever went to class and, as a result, flunked his courses. He recalls now that he was "hanging out and doing nothing. . . it was a bad time." Rose finally pulled himself together, returned to school (although he lost a year of football eligibility), and helped his team win a co-championship in the public high school league.

EARLY MEMORIES

When Pete Rose was helping to prepare his autobiography a few years ago, he talked about the things that most people do when they look back on their childhood. But, when the story went to print, it was evident that sports, above all else, dominated those early days. He either played sports or watched them on the family's little seven-inch television set. He remembers playing with his little brother—sports again—and the good games he and his friends got up in the old neighborhood.

Other people's memories of Rose paint a picture that still fits the man of today: street smart and brash. Bill Staubitz, well-known journalist and onetime deputy sheriff in the Cincinnati area, is quoted as saying, "You have to picture Pete as this bumpy little guy. . .the way small kids do, he acted tough. But with Pete it wasn't just acting. He *was* one tough little athlete."

EDUCATION

Rose's formal education ended with graduation from Western Hills High School. He gave momentary consideration to a football scholarship at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, but what he really wanted then was a professional sports career. Now, wishing that he had paid more attention to his studies, he says in his book, *Pete Rose: My Story,* "One thing in my life, if I could do differently, I would have concentrated more on getting educated."

FIRST JOBS

Rose was never urged by his parents to find a job when he was a teenager.

They, and especially his father, were anxious for him to be involved in sports. Nevertheless, like most boys his age, he liked having pocket money. During one period in those years, he worked part-time as a ticket-taker on the ferry that crossed the Ohio River to the open-gambling spots in Kentucky. There are those who say that this may have been Rose's introduction to betting, but he had seen "numbers running" on the streets at home long before he took the job. Sadly, it would be gambling that would ban him from baseball and put an end to his fabulous career.

During the off-season of 1960, his first baseball job was with the Geneva Red Legs team of the Cincinnati Reds organization. Rose had another short-term job, this time unloading box cars so that he could build up his physique. He was successful—he gained twenty pounds and grew two inches in height.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Harry Rose was his famous son's hero. "Big Pete," as he was known in Cincinnati, was liked and admired by all who knew him, and always was the dominant character in his own family. Even today, more than twenty years after his father's sudden death, Pete Rose shows uncharacteristic emotion in remembering the man who "loved his kids and treated us all the same." He was a hard-working man who encouraged his sons to participate in sports and worked with them from an early age to develop their talent. David, the younger son, might have furthered his own baseball career, which had a start in high school and in the Appalachian League, but a motorcycle accident put an end to those particular hopes.

Without question, Pete Rose considers his father to be the greatest influence in his life. Other people were important to him—Fred Hutchinson, his first major league manager, attorney and good friend Reuven Katz, former Reds manager George "Sparky" Anderson—but "only one person *really* influenced me," he told author Roger Kahn, "and that was my dad."

CHOOSING A CAREER

With Rose, there never was any other career in mind except one associated with sports. Knowing that professional football was probably out of the question for a player of his size, he tells now of begging for a chance with the Cincinnati baseball organization. An uncle, who was an unsalaried scout for the Reds, pleaded his case for him and, in June 1960, Pete Rose joined the farm team in Geneva, New York. He went from there to Tampa and then to Macon, scrambling then, as later, for every play, and finally was called to Cincinnati in 1963.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The glory years began. He played for the Reds from 1963 until 1978, and again as player-manager (after stints with the Philadelphia Phillies and the Montreal Expos) from 1984 through 1987, amassing records unequalled in the history of baseball. It was early in his career that he was christened "Charlie Hustle," a lasting nickname given him by Yankees pitcher Whitey Ford, who watched with amazement in spring training as Rose *ran* to first on a "walk," and charged full speed around the bases and into the dugout.

Pete Rose took part in nearly two thousand victories with three major league clubs, and three times led the National League in batting. He had ten seasons with 200 hits (a major league record), and in 1978 had a hitting streak of 44 consecutive games. News profiles tell of how he holds the record for playing more than 500 games in five different positions, covering first, second, and third base, and left and right field. Rose was on the National League All-Star teams in 1965, from 1967-71, 1973-79, and 1980-81. In addition, he played in thirty-four World Series games. In 1985, with the 4,192d hit of his career, Pete Rose broke the renowned Ty Cobb's major-league record, which had stood for fifty-seven years. His lifetime batting average is .303.

Rose's aggressiveness and single-mindedness made him a hero on the field, although he often was criticized for "unnecessary roughness." But it was his indiscreet personal life that brought him the greatest criticism—his serious gambling, the flaunting of his numerous affairs, and, eventually, a paternity suit that was settled out of court. Then, in 1989, after two seasons as manager of the Reds, baseball's "winningest player" was banned forever from the sport that was his life. The late A. Bartlett Giamatti, who was baseball commissioner at that time, charged that he had violated rules by gambling on baseball games. Rose vigorously denied those charges, although he admitted betting heavily on other sports. After a long investigation and much coverage by the media, he pleaded guilty to income-tax evasion connected to the charges and was given a prison sentence and a fine. His career was over.

Since completing his sentence, he is trying to restore his image and to repair the strained relationships with the children of his first marriage. In a July 1991 television interview on NBC's "Real Life With Jane Pauley," he said that one good thing about not being in baseball is, "I'm going to have time to see these youngsters [his small children] grow up." He is fighting his compulsive-gambling problem and, little by little, getting back into the public eye. He dreams that someday, if he can establish a more normal life, he will be reinstated to baseball and find a place in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES

Pete Rose's greatest moment came September 11, 1985, in an evening game against the San Diego Padres, when he singled into left field to break the long-standing record of the legendary Ty Cobb. Remembering it, he says "Man. Fireworks light up the sky. . . . Up above, a Goodyear blimp hovers with blinking lights that say: Pete Rose, 4,192. . . . It's *my* moment."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Pete Rose has been married twice. His first marriage, to Karolyn Ann Englehardt in 1964, produced a son, Peter Jr., and a daughter, Fawn. Both are now grown, and Petey plays in the minors. In 1984, about three-and-a-half years after a stormy divorce, Rose married Carol Woliung, and they have two small children, Tyler and Cara. In the summer of 1991, when Pete Rose had completed the term of his much-publicized prison sentence for tax fraud, he and his new family moved from Cincinnati to Boca Raton, Florida.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

For a while during his baseball years, Rose hosted a weekly radio program on WCKY in Cincinnati. His interests always revolve around sports. He has golfed, bowled, played tennis—and is good at most of these. In *Pete Rose: My Story,* he says, "Put me head to head with anyone in a pressure situation, and I'll win."

WRITINGS

The Pete Rose Story: An Autobiography, 1970
Charlie Hustle (with Bob Hertzel), 1975
Winning Baseball (with Bob Hertzel), 1976
Pete Rose: My Life in Baseball, 1979
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HONORS AND AWARDS

National League Rookie of the Year: 1963
National League All-Star team: 1965, 1967-71, 1973-79
National League Player of the Year, *Sporting News:* 1968
National League Most Valuable Player: 1973
Most Valuable Player, World Series: 1975
Ball Player of the Decade: 1979

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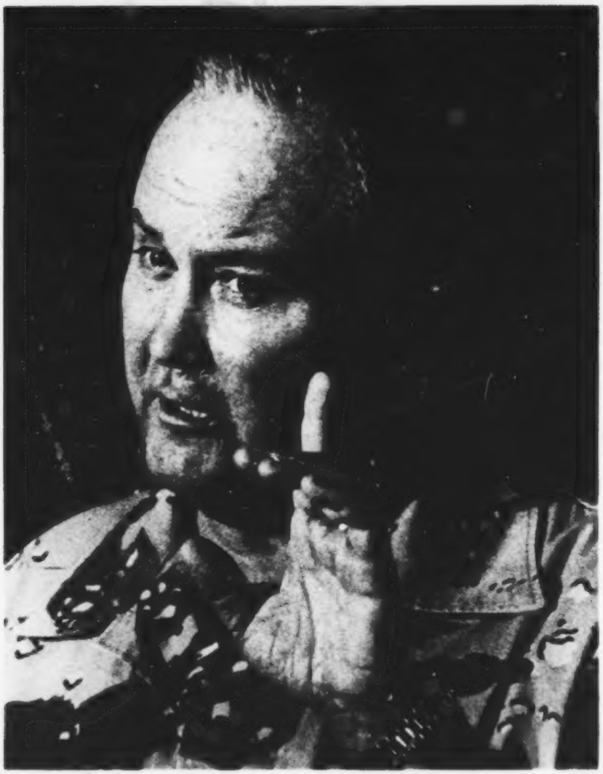
ADDRESS

Hit King Enterprises, Inc.
243 NE 5th Ave.
Delray Beach, FL 33483



H. Norman Schwarzkopf 1934-

American Army General (Retired)
Commander of Desert Shield and Desert Storm Forces during the Persian Gulf War

BIRTH

H. Norman Schwarzkopf was born August 22, 1934, in Trenton, New Jersey, to Herbert Norman and Ruth (Bowman) Schwarzkopf. He was the only son in a family that included two older sisters, Ruth Ann and Sally Joan. Schwarzkopf was named for his father, except that the "H" in his name is an initial only, and does not stand for Herbert, a name his father detested and seldom used.

YOUTH

Young Schwarzkopf spent his childhood in the Trenton suburb of Lawrenceville, although the family had been living in nearby Pennington at the time of his birth. His father, a West Point graduate and cavalry officer during World War I, was the New Jersey State Police superintendent who led the investigation into the sensational Lindbergh case of that era. The baby son of aviator hero Charles Lindbergh had been kidnapped and murdered, and the senior Schwarzkopf oversaw the conviction and controversial execution in 1936 of Bruno Hauptmann for "the crime of the decade." Little Norm was unaware of his father's celebrity then, or even afterward, when Norman Sr. hosted the old-time radio show "Gangbusters."

Life was normal for Norman Schwarzkopf, Jr., in those early years—palling around with his tomboy sister Sally, playing cowboys and Indians, riding a bus to school, dabbling in amateur magic—but things changed dramatically when he was twelve. He went alone to Iran to join his father, who was there on U.S. Army assignment to train that country's police. Norm's mother and sisters arrived in the Middle East six months later, and the family began a long absence from home. By his mid-teens, the globe-trotting young Schwarzkopf had lived a year in Iran, another in Switzerland, two years in Germany, and a half-year in Italy. (The senior Schwarzkopf would go back to Iran some years afterward to help organize the CIA-directed overthrow in 1953 of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh and the return to power of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.)

Schwarzkopf was a fun-loving and outgoing youngster and knew all along that he would follow in the career footsteps of his father. One story that has been repeated often concerns the boy's choice of a class picture for his first military-school yearbook: he picked a solemn pose rather than a smiling one, explaining, "Later on when I'm a general, I want them to know I'm serious." He went on to prove himself a leader, both in upper school at Valley Forge Military Academy, and later at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The tall, burly cadet excelled academically and in sports (football and wrestling), conducted the West Point choir, and "dreamed of glory in battle." A former West Point roommate says that Schwarzkopf felt, even then, that one day he would lead a major American army into combat in a battle "decisive to the nation." Thirty-five years later, Operation Desert Storm would confirm that prediction.

EARLY MEMORIES

Many memories of his colorful youth remain fixed in Schwarzkopf's mind, but one particular incident pops up whenever he talks of those days. At an official function he attended with his father in Iran, sheeps' eyes were served on a platter, and Schwarzkopf *still* remembers looking to his father for help in what to do, and "seeing in his [father's] eyes that the dish must be eaten, and eaten with a smile."

Stories of Schwarzkopf's life usually mention that special time that he spent in the Middle East. A feature article appearing last year in *U.S. News & World Report* tells of the long letters sent home by the senior Schwarzkopf, "filled with fascinating accounts of the culture, art, and politics of Iran and Saudi Arabia." The father sent for young Norm, "plucking him out of Trenton, N.J., and permitting him for one glorious year to live the adventures of those letters in Tehran."

EDUCATION

Public school in Princeton, New Jersey (close to his home in Lawrenceville), was Schwarzkopf's first brush with the classroom but, by the age of ten, he was sent to nearby Bordentown Military Institute. After his return from Europe, he enrolled at Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pennsylvania, on a football scholarship, and it was there that his considerable leadership in almost every field singled him out for success. He graduated at the head of his class. Years later, he would write that "Valley Forge prepared me for life."

Schwarzkopf went on to graduate (in 1956) from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. During his military career, he attended Basic and Advanced Infantry Officer Training School at Fort Benning, Georgia; the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He also holds a master's degree in missile engineering from the University of Southern California.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Norman Schwarzkopf and Brenda Holsinger, a TWA flight attendant from Timberville, Virginia, were married July 6, 1968, in the chapel at West Point. They have two daughters, Cynthia and Jessica, and a son, Christian. The family home is in Tampa, Florida, near MacDill Air Force Base, where the now-retired general maintains an office.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Schwarzkopf speaks of "my dad" as one of the great influences in his life. In a recent interview, the general lists other heroes too—the great humanitarian Albert Schweitzer, as well as U.S. Army Generals Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Creighton Adams. But he points to his father, who rose to the rank of major general, as the one who "really did give me a set of moral and ethical standards by which I try to live my life today."

The horrors of war in the jungles of Vietnam also made a lasting impression on Schwarzkopf. His sister Sally recalls: "After the first tour, he lost his youth. . .this light wonderful youth that young men have." Then, during his second Vietnam tour of duty in 1969 and 1970, he began to feel the bitter criticism of men who served under him. While they recognized his abilities in the field, many resented his hot temper, his endless drills, and his tough discipline—heaped upon the brutal conditions they already faced every day in battle.

A tragic incident, in which two soldiers in Schwarzkopf's command were killed by American artillery fire, worsened an already ugly situation. The parents of Sergeant Michael Mullen, one of the dead soldiers, had been so angered by official indifference to their tragedy that they blamed Schwarzkopf personally for helping to cover up this, and untold numbers of other, accidental casualties. Research eventually cleared Schwarzkopf of blame, but the soldier's parents could not forgive. Mrs. Mullen still maintains that her son's commander went to Vietnam the second time not to save lives, as he claimed, but "to boost his rank." The Mullen story was dramatized in *Friendly Fire,* a book by C.B.D. Bryan, and later made into a television movie.

Schwarzkopf won a third Silver Star for heroism during those terrible months, but returned home deeply disillusioned about the whole war experience. He said that it was there he saw the worst: his superiors "living in luxury" while he took his totally unprepared battalion into battle. He even considered resigning his commission, but finally decided to stay with the career he was trained for. Nevertheless, the nightmare of Vietnam remains with him to this day.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

During his years of service, Schwarzkopf commanded army units from platoon through corps level. He served two combat tours in Vietnam, the first as a task force advisor with the Vietnamese Airborne Division, and the second as commander of the First Battalion, Sixth Infantry, 23rd Infantry Division. He was sent to Fort Richardson, Alaska, in 1974 as deputy commander of the 172d Light Infantry Brigade, and two years later was made commander at Fort Lewis, Washington. From there he was assigned to a job in military planning and policy for the Pacific Command at Camp Smith, Hawaii, and then, in 1980, to (West) Germany as assistant commander of the Eighth Infantry Division.

An assignment at the Pentagon followed before Schwarzkopf was transferred to a command post at Fort Stewart, Georgia, in mid-1983. The autumn after his arrival at Fort Stewart, he was named deputy commander of a Joint Task Force to invade Granada. The United States had been asked by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to take part in an operation whose stated purpose was to restore democracy and to eliminate Cuban interference in the West Indian island's politics.

In 1986, Schwarzkopf was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and chosen to command I Corps at Fort Lewis. He returned to the Pentagon in 1987, and the following year, with a fourth star (as full general), he was appointed commander in chief of U.S. Central Command, or CentCom, at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa.

The event that brought Norman Schwarzkopf to the attention of the general public was the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq's forces on August 2, 1990. Before the month was out, Schwarzkopf was in the Persian Gulf, directing an allied operation that came to be known first as Desert Shield and, in January 1991, as Desert Storm—the deadly six-week war that forced Saddam Hussein and his army to surrender and leave Kuwait. Schwarzkopf's skilled and hard-charging command was widely recognized, and he returned to the United States a hero. However, he was quick to credit his troops—those from the U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy, and the supportive Arab countries—with the "real heroism it takes to go into battle."

Schwarzkopf is known for his explosive temper which, he claims, dates from the dark days of Vietnam. His nicknames are "Stormin' Norman" and "Bear" (the latter meaning grizzly, not teddy, bear). He insists that his show of anger is never at people, only at "things that happen. . . betrayal of trust, lack of consideration for [my] soldiers." Those who know him best say that he has fierce loyalty and affection for his troops, a sharp sense of humor, and, in spite of his legendary temper, never holds a grudge.

Norman Schwarzkopf, the "soldier's soldier" and modern-day warrior, retired from service in June 1991. He is in the process of writing his autobiography (for an estimated sum of $5 million), to be published by Bantam Books in the fall of 1992.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

From sports to the performing arts, Schwarzkopf is a man of varied interests. He enjoys hunting, fishing, physical workouts, and skeet and trap shooting, but also is a fan of opera and the ballet. Country music, folk singing, westerns—he likes them all, and he has not lost his zest for the magic tricks that were his boyhood hobby.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Distinguished Service Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster
Silver Star, for heroism (three)
Defense Superior Service Medal
Legion of Merit
Distinguished Flying Cross
Bronze Star, with "V" device (three)
Purple Heart (two, for wounds suffered in action in Vietnam)
Combat Infantryman Badge
Master Parachutist Badge
Congressional Gold Medal: 1991

FURTHER READING

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Anderson, Jack, and Dale Van Atta. *Stormin' Norman: An American Hero,* 1991

Bryan, C.B.D. *Friendly Fire,* 1976

Cohen, Roger, and Claudio Gatti. *In the Eye of the Storm: The Life of General H. Norman Schwarzkopf,* 1991

Pyle, Richard. *Schwarzkopf: The Man, the Mission, the Triumph,* 1991

Stefoff, Rebecca. *Norman Schwarzkopf,* 1991 (juvenile)

Valentine, E.J. *H. Norman Schwarzkopf,* 1991 (juvenile)

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Current Biography, May 1991

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New York Times Biographical Service, Jan. 1991, p.72

People, Mar. 11, 1991, p.35; May 13, 1991, p.42

Time, Oct. 22, 1990, p.23

U.S. News & World Report, Feb. 11, 1991, p.32

ADDRESS

Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf (Ret.)
MacDill Air Force Base
Florida 33608-7001

OBITUARY

Dr. Seuss (Pseudonym of Theodor Seuss Geisel)
1904-1991
American Author and Illustrator of
Juvenile and Adult Fiction
Writer of *The Cat in the Hat, Green Eggs and Ham, Oh, the Places You'll Go!*
and Other Books

BIRTH

Theodor Seuss Geisel (GUYS-ell), known to millions of readers as Dr. Seuss, was born March 2, 1904, in Springfield, Massachusetts, to Theodor Robert and Henrietta Seuss Geisel. He was their only child.

YOUTH

Seuss grew up in Springfield, where his father ran a brewery until Prohibition—a time in the 1920s when the sale of alcohol was against the law. His father later became superintendent of the Springfield Park system and expanded the local zoo, which became a favorite place for his son.

EARLY MEMORIES

During World War I (1914-1918), Seuss, whose last name—Geisel—is German, experienced the prejudice some Americans felt against people of German backgrounds. He stated that he "sometimes fled home with coals bouncing off my head," and was called "Kaiser" (for Kaiser Wilhelm, the German leader) or "Drunken Kaiser," because of his father's job in the brewery.

EDUCATION

Seuss went to public schools in Springfield and was an early and avid reader. He had read some of the works of Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, and Robert Louis Stevenson by the time he was six. He loved to draw, but was discouraged by his first art teacher in high school, who told him he would never learn how. After high school he attended Dartmouth College, where he majored in English. He became the editor of the campus humor magazine, *Jack-O'-Lantern,* which published his early illustrations and stories. He first used the pseudonym of Seuss for these works, hoping to use the name Geisel for the adult fiction he planned to write. After Dartmouth, Seuss continued to study at Lincoln College, part of Oxford University in England, and at the University of the Sorbonne in Paris. While at Oxford, he met another American student, Helen Palmer, who later became his wife. He tired of the idea of an academic career and began to write a novel, which he described as "very long, and mercifully never published."

FIRST JOBS

In the late 1920s, Seuss and his wife returned to the United States, and he began writing and illustrating ads for a variety of products. He was also writing humorous articles for magazines like *Vanity Fair, Liberty,* and *Judge,* but it was an ad for insect spray with the line: "Quick, Henry, the Flit!" that first brought him recognition as a writer.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The success of the "Flit" campaign led Seuss to the vocation that would make him famous. The contract he signed with the company that produced the ad did not allow him to write for anyone else—anyone else, that is, except children. So in 1936, he began *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street.* But even this part of his career path was not easy: the book was rejected by twenty-nine publishers before it was finally published, in 1937, by Vanguard Press. It was immediately successful, and the characteristic

Seuss style—with its unique rhyme pattern and illustrations—was born. Seuss claimed that the pattern of the verse was influenced by the rhythmic clang of the engines on the ocean liner he was riding when the book idea first came to him.

During World War II (1939-1945), Seuss's career as a children's author was briefly interrupted when he began his military service as a member of the Army Signal Corps in Hollywood. There he worked under the famous American film maker Frank Capra and was awarded the Legion of Merit for the films he made about the war. His films won him three Academy Awards, and he later used what he had learned to adapt his children's works for television.

After the war, Seuss's involvement with children's literature made him interested in what made kids want to read. The "Dick and Jane" readers, or primers, of the 1950s were boring to him—and to a generation of would-be readers. In a 1954 article in *Life* magazine, the author and educator John Hersey made the suggestion that Seuss try to develop a reader for the young. The suggestion was inspired: Seuss got the list of words used in primers, chose 220 of them, and wrote *The Cat in the Hat,* surely the most famous reader of all time. Seuss started a new publishing house, Beginner Books (later part of Random House), which he headed until his death. This company published such Seuss favorites as *Hop on Pop* and *Green Eggs and Ham,* the best-selling children's book of all time. Of his influence on the reading education of children, he said: "That's what I'm proudest of; that I had something to do with getting rid of Dick and Jane."

Seuss's illustrations won him three Caldecott awards, a prestigious annual award given to illustrators of children's books. His artistic style is unmistakable: using bold, heavy black strokes he created an array of creatures who have been described as fantastic, bizarre, even surreal.

Despite their obvious delight in sheer nonsense, Seuss's books often carry a serious moral message. For *Horton Hears a Who* Seuss drew on memories of a trip to the Japanese city of Hiroshima, which had been devastated by an atomic bomb at the end World War II. The threat of nuclear war also inspired *The Butter Battle Book. The Lorax,* which Seuss claimed was his favorite book, features a world where the environment is being ruined in the name of progress. *The Sneetches* takes on the problem of prejudice, and *You're Only Old Once,* supposedly for adults, but enjoyed by children as well, is about the problems of growing old.

At the time of his death on September 24, 1991, Seuss had written forty-seven books, which have sold over 200 million copies worldwide, and his popularity shows no sign of slowing. His most recent book, *Oh, the Places You'll Go!* has remained on the best-seller list for ninety-four weeks as of this writing. Although his appeal is first and foremost to the young (Seuss once called adults "obsolete children"), a recent ad for his books indicated that they are intended for "Ages 3 to 93." He and his wife never had children of their own—"You make 'em, I'll amuse him," he said—yet his works provide an uncanny insight into what challenges and delights the young reader. The millions of children throughout the world who learned to love words and reading through his books cherish the memory of the man who had infinite respect for young people and their needs. Their affection spans generations and borders, and they are a faithful tribute to this beloved author.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

One of the most important influences in Seuss's life was his father, Ted, and he dedicated two of his books, *If I Ran the Circus* and *McElligot's Pool*, to him. He thought his father inspired in him the desire to work hard and to always do his best.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

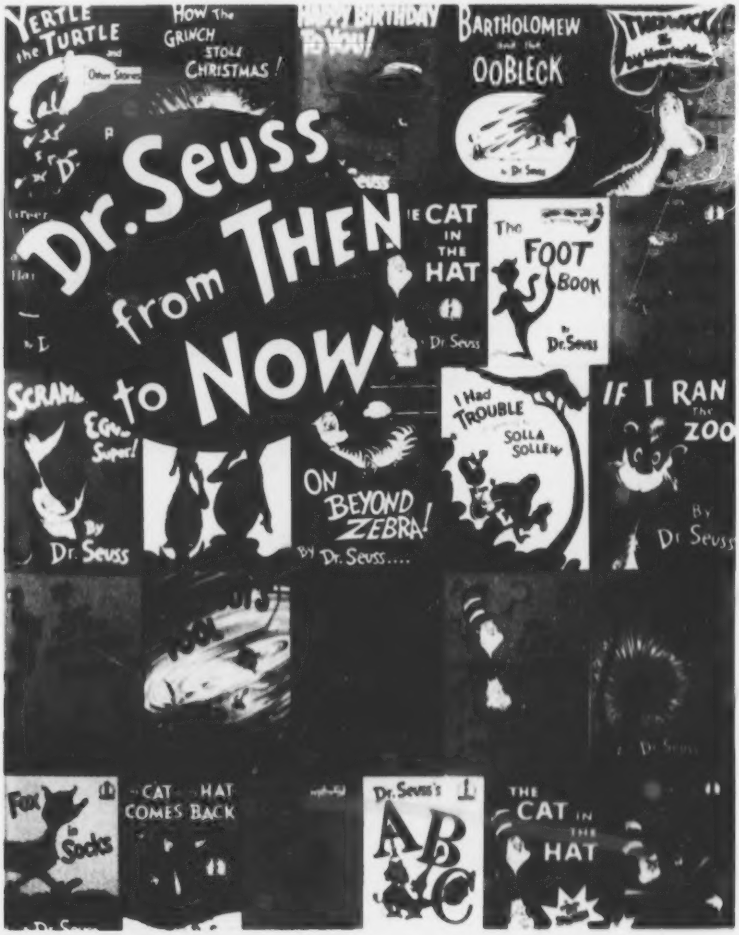
Seuss met his first wife, Helen Palmer, while a student at Oxford. They married in 1927. She was an early and eager supporter of his plans to become an author and illustrator. The two co-authored the Academy Award-winning documentary *Design for Death*. After his success as a children's writer, she became his business manager and edited some of his books. She also published children's books under her maiden name. Helen Geisel died in 1967.

In 1968 Seuss married Audrey Stone Dimond and became stepfather to her two children, Lea and Lark.

SELECTED WRITINGS

FOR YOUNG READERS

And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street, 1937
The Five Hundred Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins, 1938
Horton Hatches the Egg, 1940
McElligot's Pool, 1947
Thidwick, the Big-Hearted Moose, 1948
Bartholomew and the Oobleck, 1949
If I Ran the Zoo, 1950
Horton Hears a Who! 1954
On beyond Zebra! 1955
If I Ran the Circus, 1956
The Cat in the Hat, 1957
The Cat in the Hat Comes Back, 1957
How the Grinch Stole Christmas, 1957
Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories, 1958
Happy Birthday to You! 1959
Green Eggs and Ham, 1960
One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish, 1960
The Sneetches and Other Stories, 1961


Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories
How the Grinch Stole Christmas!
Happy Birthday to You!
Bartholomew and the Oobleck
by Dr. Seuss
Dr. Seuss from THEN to NOW
The Cat in the Hat
Dr. Seuss
The Foot Book
by Dr. Seuss
Scram
Egg
Super!
By Dr. Seuss
I Had Trouble
Solla Sollew
On Beyond Zebra!
By Dr. Seuss....
If I Ran the Zoo
By Dr. Seuss
Fox in Socks
Cat Hat Comes Back
Dr. Seuss's ABC
The Cat in the Hat

Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book, 1962
Dr. Seuss's ABC, 1963
Hop on Pop, 1963
Fox in Socks, 1965
I Had Trouble Getting to Solla Sollew, 1965
Mr. Brown Can Moo! Can You? 1970
The Lorax, 1971
Marvin K. Mooney, Will You Please Go Now? 1972
Did I Ever Tell You How Lucky You Are? 1973
Oh Say Can You Say? 1979
The Butter Battle Book, 1984
Oh, the Places You'll Go! 1990

FOR ADULTS

The Seven Lady Godivas, 1939
You're Only Old Once! 1986
The Tough Coughs as He Ploughs the Dough: Early Writings and Cartoons by Dr. Seuss, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Academy Award: 1946, for *Hitler Lives;* 1947, for *Design for Death* [written with Helen Palmer Geisel]; 1951, for *Gerald McBoing-Boing*
Caldecott Honor Book Award: 1947, for *McElligot's Pool;* 1949, for *Bartholomew and the Oobleck;* 1960, for *If I Ran the Zoo*
Peabody Award: 1971, for television specials "How the Grinch Stole Christmas" and "Horton Hears a Who"
Emmy Award: 1977, for television special "Halloween Is Grinch Night"
Pulitzer Prize: 1984, "for his contribution over nearly half a century to the education and enjoyment of America's children and their parents"

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Current Biography Yearbook 1968; obit. Nov. 1991
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Life, July 1989, p.104
New York Times, Sept. 26, 1991, p.A1
Newsweek, Oct. 7, 1991, p.69
Parade Magazine, Feb. 26, 1984, p.4
Parents Magazine, Sept. 1987, p.116
Time, Oct. 7, 1991, p.71

Clarence Thomas 1948-

American Jurist and Lawyer
Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

BIRTH

Clarence Thomas was born to M.C. and Leola Thomas on June 23, 1948, in Pin Point, Georgia, a small, marshland community seven miles from Savannah. One of three children, he has an older sister, Emma Mae (Martin), and a younger brother, Myers, who was not yet born when the father abandoned the family. His mother, now Leola Williams, still lives in Pin Point.

YOUTH

When Clarence was seven, he and his brother were sent to live with their grandparents in Savannah. His sister stayed with their mother who was, by then, remarried. Grandfather Myers Anderson made a decent living as a fuel and ice dealer, and he and his wife were able to give the little boys a better start in life. They stressed discipline, self-reliance, and hard work, teaching the children that they must "follow a straight and narrow path" if they were to rise above their dependence on white society.

"Of course, I thought my grandparents were too rigid and their expectations too high," Thomas revealed many years later in writing to the *Wall Street Journal*. "I also thought they were mean at times. But. . .they wanted to raise us so that we could do for ourselves, so that we could stand on our own two feet."

EARLY MEMORIES

The pressure to do well in school is one of the things from his youth that Thomas remembers well. He tells of times when his "unlettered" grandfather would take him to meetings of the local NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and proudly stand to read his grandson's grades aloud. Even for a serious student eager to excel, these expectations from home were so great that Thomas has never forgotten them.

Other memories stay with him as well, and some of them are bitter. He has spoken about the discrimination he felt as a black child, and about the racial slights that prompted him to leave the seminary where he was studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

EDUCATION

Thomas's early education began at St. Benedict the Moor School on East Gordon Street in Savannah. He was taught by white Franciscan nuns, who often were belittled for mingling with their black students outside the classroom. Thomas continued his education at Savannah's St. John Vianney Minor Seminary and was the only black in his 1967 graduating class. With intentions of becoming a priest, he enrolled at Immaculate Conception Seminary in northwestern Missouri, but left after a year. He later said that he felt and saw evidence of racism there, and could not stay "at a school that did not practice what it preached."

The disillusioned seminarian transferred to Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, a traditionally Irish Catholic school that was then in the midst of change. He was a founding member of the college's Black Student Union, and according to friends from those days, emerged as a leader and a fiercely independent thinker.

Thomas was graduated from Holy Cross in 1971. Three years later, he earned a law degree from Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

A grandfather's guidance and a strict Catholic education are the elements that Thomas speaks of as being his strongest influences. He says that the philosophy that shaped his life was rooted in faith, discipline, and hard work. His success, he acknowledges, is due to his grandfather's insistence that he receive a good education, even though that man could barely read himself.

Thomas has named other personal heroes—Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., St. Thomas Aquinas, and Thomas Jefferson. But radical and controversial figures also have made an impact on the thinking of Clarence Thomas, who now embraces conservative Republican views. He was openly sympathetic toward the black nationalism movement during college and law school, reading Malcolm X and expressing admiration for the Black Panthers.

His system of beliefs is complex, yet a recent profile in the *Detroit News* argues that Thomas finds no real conflict in the widely different theories that have formed his personal philosophy. Friends say that his current conservative views are more an outgrowth of his strict upbringing and religious education than loyalty to party politics.

FIRST JOBS

When Clarence Thomas left Yale in 1974 with his new law degree in hand, he was determined not to involve himself again in racial issues. He was tired, he said, of "having to prove himself as a black." He accepted a job as an assistant to Missouri Attorney General John Danforth (a Republican, and now that state's senior U.S. senator), and worked mainly on tax and environmental issues. In 1977, he became an in-house lawyer for Monsanto Chemical Corporation, but returned to government service two years later when Danforth took him to Washington as a legislative aide.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The work that Thomas was doing for Senator Danforth brought him to the attention of the Reagan administration, then in power, and he was given his first major appointment in 1981 as assistant secretary in the Department of Education. His division dealt with civil rights, which are the rights of personal liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution and by acts of Congress.

The following year, Thomas became chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the federal agency charged with enforcing laws against discrimination. There was much controversy over his opposition to affirmative action—an active effort to improve the employment or educational opportunities of women and members of minority groups—and his outspoken view that it produced the "feeling that blacks are inferior, so let's help them." His conservative guidelines on the rights of minorities offended traditional civil rights groups. They felt that he had distanced himself from his roots and was increasingly anxious to please his patrons in the administration, especially the right-wing members who opposed federal involvement in promoting social welfare. Thomas's detractors further accused him of substituting his own personal beliefs—against abortion, school desegregation, and minority hiring goals—for the law. Some even said that because he had made it on his own, he felt that others should be able to do the same. This theory, though, seemed to deny the fact that he, himself, had enrolled at Yale under an affirmative-action program.

In March 1990, Thomas was appointed by President Bush to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as a federal judge, a job he held for fifteen months. The cases he ruled on during that time were mainly routine, and, except in judiciary circles, he was not a widely known figure.

Then, in July 1991, President Bush nominated Thomas to the Supreme Court to replace retiring Justice Thurgood Marshall, a long-time champion of civil rights for blacks in America. The long confirmation process ended in an uproar when Anita Hill, a former Education Department and EEOC assistant to Judge Thomas, accused him of sexual harrassment. Nationally televised hearings were conducted by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the testimony given by Hill, a black Oklahoma law professor, was descriptive and sensational. Thomas denied the charges and angrily denounced the public hearings as a national disgrace and racist in nature. Both the accuser and the accused were supported by articulate and believable character witnesses; in the end, Thomas was confirmed by the Senate on October 15, 1991, in a 52 to 48 vote. His oath of office was administered in a private ceremony October 23, with formal investiture held the following week. Clarence Thomas is the 106th justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. As only the second black in history to serve on the Court and one whose conservative opinions represent a striking change from the liberal views of the civil rights pioneer whom he succeeds, Thomas has received much scrutiny and analysis in the press.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Clarence Thomas has been married since 1987 to Virginia Bess Lamp, a Nebraskan who works in the congressional liaison office of the U.S. Labor Department. Their home is in the Washington suburb of Alexandria, Virginia. Thomas has raised his son, Jamal, who was born in 1973 to him and his first wife, Tracey Ambush.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

The Supreme Court's newest justice, once a high school quarterback, now follows a program of physical exercise that includes weight lifting. He also enjoys spectator sports. His other absorbing interest is reading, particularly books on political philosophy.

FURTHER READING

BOOKS

Who's Who among Black Americans, 1990-91

PERIODICALS

Detroit News, Sept. 8, 1991, p.A14
Newsweek, Sept. 16, 1991, p.18
New York Times, July 2, 1991, p.A1; July 3, 1991, p.D18
People, July 22, 1991
Time, July 15, 1991, p.18; Sept. 16, 1991, p.25
Wall Street Journal, Feb. 20, 1987, p.A21

ADDRESS

U.S. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Bldg.
1 First St. NE
Washington, DC 20543

Bill Watterson 1958-
American Cartoonist
Creator of "Calvin and Hobbes"

BIRTH

William B. (Bill) Watterson II was born July 5, 1958, in Washington, D.C., to James and Kathryn Watterson. He has a younger brother, Thomas.

YOUTH

When he was six years old, Watterson moved with his family to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. His father was an attorney, and his mother served on the city council. The family remembers Watterson as quietly imaginative, spending hours at a time drawing cartoon characters or making time-lapse movies with his brother. James Watterson told an interviewer a few years ago that his son was "nothing like Calvin. He didn't have an imaginary friend like Hobbes and he wasn't a Dennis the Menace." The outlandish exploits of Calvin, the rude and boisterous little boy of the comic strip, bear no resemblance to Watterson's childhood personality, but the cartoonist admits that there probably is some of his own identity in the more thoughtful and conservative character of the stuffed tiger Hobbes, who turns into a real tiger when there are no adults around.

Information about Bill Watterson's early years is meager. Those who know him well respect his intense wish for privacy, and the little stories and anecdotes that surface about most celebrities have not found their way into the brief profiles of his personal life.

EDUCATION

Watterson earned a degree in political science in 1980 from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. During his student years, he drew cartoons for the school publication, the *Kenyon Collegian*, as he had done earlier for his high school newspaper and yearbook.

FIRST JOBS

The *Cincinnati Post* hired Watterson as a political cartoonist soon after his college graduation, but six months on the job convinced him, and his editor, that he should look elsewhere for a career. He returned to northern Ohio and spent the next few years drawing cartoons for a chain of suburban newspapers and doing layout jobs for a little weekly tabloid.

MAJOR INFLUENCES

Charles Schulz's "Peanuts" was the comic strip that first sparked Bill Watterson's interest in cartooning. He read "Pogo," too, and these early favorites led him to try his own hand at creating characters and story lines. The writing and drawing of Garry Trudeau ("Doonesbury") and Berke Breathed ("Bloom County") have impressed him in more recent years, but it is said that he still reads and enjoys "Peanuts."

CHOOSING A CAREER

There is little doubt that Bill Watterson intended to be anything other than a cartoonist. He started to sketch comic characters as a young boy and has been following his dream in one form or another ever since. In the few interviews he has granted—reluctantly—he comes across as a quiet observer of human nature, which may be an outgrowth of the shyness he demonstrated in childhood. Those traits, combined with his drawing talent and his wry sense of humor, made him a natural for his chosen career.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Watterson turned out strips and submitted them to press syndicates for five discouraging years before success came in late 1985 with "Calvin and Hobbes." One of his many rejected strips had featured two minor characters, an impudent little kid and his faithful toy tiger, and someone suggested that Watterson develop a series around these two. Things clicked. Later, in a rare interview, he said that he didn't regret the years of effort and disappointment. "Some people hit right away, and they have to learn [from their mistakes] on the pages of the nation's newspapers. I could flop and fall on my face without anybody noticing."

The little mischief-maker and his more rational friend appealed to readers immediately with their humorous, and sometimes touching, relationship. The comic strip started with 35 clients and now runs in more than 1,800 newspapers nationwide. When Watterson took a nine-month vacation last year, only a few small papers dropped the wildly popular feature. Others ran strips from the first 14 months of publication without real fear of losing readership. One features editor echoed the majority's sentiments at the time with a comment that "there seems to be such affection for these characters," adding that the reruns "will seem new to kids who were too young to read 'Calvin and Hobbes' when it first came out." Watterson is scheduled to return from his sabbatical in February 1992.

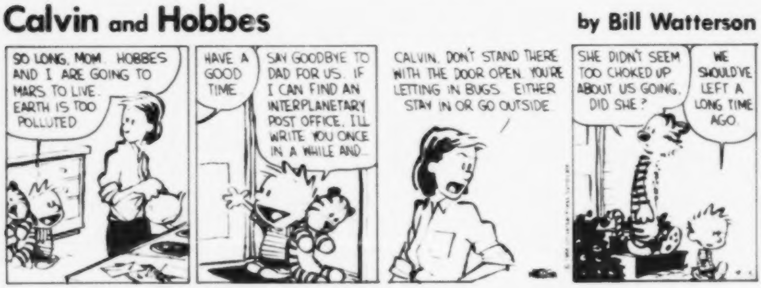
Collections of "Calvin and Hobbes" in book form have sold by the millions, but Watterson has so far refused to license his work for greeting cards, T-shirts, stuffed animals, and other commercial uses. He has felt from the beginning that overexposure would spoil the freshness of the strip. "Money," he insists, "isn't why I got into this. . . if I got into licensing I might not have the time I want to devote to the strip. And that's all I ever wanted to do."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Watterson and his artist wife, Melissa, lived in the small village of Hudson, Ohio (near Akron) until the late 1980s, but now make their home in New Mexico. There are no children listed in his biographical entries.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

If Bill Watterson has other interests besides producing "Calvin and Hobbes," and occasionally taking time out to paint, few people know what they are. He is said to be friendly enough, but not interested in being a celebrity. He shuns photographers, and is never willing to talk about his private life. Of the fame that has come his way, Watterson says, "There's very little of it that I enjoy." Some years ago, at the beginning of his success, he did reveal something of his whimsical nature, though, by revealing that the naming of his comic strip characters was "an inside joke" for political science students—Calvin, for Protestant reformer John Calvin, and Hobbes for Thomas Hobbes, the political philosopher.


Calvin and Hobbes
by Bill Watterson
SO LONG, MOM. HOBBES AND I ARE GOING TO MARS TO LIVE. EARTH IS TOO POLLUTED
HAVE A GOOD TIME.
SAY GOODBYE TO DAD FOR US. IF I CAN FIND AN INTERPLANETARY POST OFFICE, I'LL WRITE YOU ONCE IN A WHILE AND...
CALVIN, DON'T STAND THERE WITH THE DOOR OPEN. YOU'RE LETTING IN BUGS. EITHER STAY IN OR GO OUTSIDE.
SHE DIDN'T SEEM TOO CHOKED UP ABOUT US GOING, DID SHE?
WE SHOULD'VE LEFT A LONG TIME AGO.

WRITINGS

Calvin and Hobbes, 1987
The Essential Calvin and Hobbes: A Calvin and Hobbes Treasury, 1988
Something Under the Bed Is Drooling: A Calvin and Hobbes Collection, 1988
The Calvin and Hobbes Lazy Sunday Book, 1989
Yukon Ho!, 1989
The Authoritative Calvin and Hobbes: A Calvin and Hobbes Treasury, 1990.
Weirdos From Another Planet: A Calvin and Hobbes Collection, 1990
The Revenge of the Baby-Sat, 1991

HONORS AND AWARDS

National Cartoonists Society Reuben Award: 1987, 1990, for "Outstanding Cartoonist of the Year"

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PERIODICALS

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Editor & Publisher, Mar. 30, 1991, p.34
Los Angeles Times, Apr. 1, 1987, V, p.1
Plain Dealer (Cleveland, Ohio), Aug. 30, 1987, Sunday magazine, p.7

ADDRESS

Universal Press Syndicate
4900 Main St.
Kansas City, MO 64112

Appendix

The sketches appearing in *Biography Today* were written using materials listed in the "Further Reading" section at the end of each entry as well as the sources listed below.

Abdul, Paula
Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Nov. 2, 1991, p.B4
Dancemagazine, Apr. 1988, p.86
Detroit Free Press, Nov. 8, 1991, p.C1
Essence, Feb. 1987, p.23
Hits, Apr. 22, 1991, p.34
New York Times, Apr. 10, 1991, p.C11; Apr. 12, 1991, p.C27
People, Spring 1990, p.36
Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, Florida), Nov. 4, 1991, p.D1
USA Today, Nov. 5, 1991, p.D1
USA Weekend, May 3-5, 1991, p.4
Weight Watchers Magazine, Nov. 1987, p.57

Bird, Larry
Newsmakers 90

Breathed, Berke
Authors and Artists for Young People, Vol. 5
Columbia Journalism Review, Oct. 1987, p.52
Detroit News, Nov. 18, 1986, p.C1
Los Angeles Times, Nov. 26, 1987, p.A8
Rocky Mountain News (Denver, Colorado), Oct. 19, 1986, p.15M
Texas Monthly, June 1987, p.134
Washington Journalism Review, May 1988, p.55

Bush, Barbara
Newsmakers 89
Encyclopedia Britannica 1990 Book of the Year, p.84

Cosby, Bill
Daily News (Los Angeles, California), Mar. 20, 1990, L.A. Life, p.17
Detroit Free Press, Nov. 14, 1991, p.G4
Newsday, June 24, 1990, II,p.4
USA Today, Mar. 21, 1990, p.D4

Gorbachev, Mikhail
Detroit Free Press, Sept. 6, 1991, p.A1
Detroit News and Free Press, Sept. 15, 1991, p.G6
Time, June 6, 1988, p.38; Oct. 29, 1990, p.58

Graf, Steffi
Contemporary Newsmakers 1987
New York, Aug. 31, 1987, p.49
New York Times, Nov. 12, 1990, p.C1; Apr. 14, 1991, VIII, p.3
People, July 30, 1990, p.28
Sport, Dec. 1987, p.35
Sports Illustrated, Apr. 23, 1990, p.44
Tennis, Sept. 1990, p.42
World Tennis, May 1998, p.29; July 1989, p.31; Feb. 1991, p.21

Gretzky, Wayne
Chicago Tribune, Oct. 18, 1981, IV, p.12
Newsmakers 89
Saturday Night, Jan./Feb. 1990, p.23

Groening, Matt
Los Angeles Times Magazine, Apr. 29, 1990, p.12
Newsmakers 90
Mother Jones, Jan./Feb. 1991, p.13
People, Dec. 25, 1990, p.73
Playboy, July 1990, p.131

Hammer
Billboard, Mar. 23, 1991, p.6
Boston Sunday Globe, Sept. 23, 1990, p.B25
Jet, Mar. 11, 1991, p.59
People, Feb. 4, 1991, p.81
San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 8, 1989, Datebook, p.41
San Francisco Examiner, Sept. 24, 1989, p.E1
Seventeen, Nov. 1990, p.87
Us, Aug. 20, 1990, p.56

Jackson, Bo
Black, Sonia. *Bo Jackson*, Scholastic, Inc., 1991
Contemporary Newsmakers 1986
New York Times, Apr. 8, 1991, p.A15

Jobs, Steven
Fortune, Mar. 26, 1990, p.35
Ingham, John N., and Lynne B. Feldman. *Contemporary American Business Leaders: A Biographical Dictionary*, Greenwood Press, 1990
New York Times, Apr. 2, 1991, p.D5

Jordan, Michael
Esquire, Nov. 1990, p.138
Sports Illustrated, Aug. 14, 1989, p.36

Mandela, Nelson
Encyclopedia Britannica 1991 Book of the Year, p.75
Jet, Mar. 12, 1990, p.12
Macleans, Feb. 12, 1990, p.42
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Vital Speeches of the Day, Mar. 1, 1990, p.295

Marshall, Thurgood
Los Angeles Times, June 28, 1991, p.A1
Washington Post, June 29, 1991, p.A1

Martin, Ann M.
Authors and Artists for Young People, Vol. 6
Contemporary Authors, Vol. 111
Continental Profiles, May 1990, p.28
Newsday (New York), May 7, 1989, Kidsday

Perry, Luke
New York Times, Aug. 4, 1991, II,p.29
News Journal (Mansfield, Ohio), Apr. 5, 1987, p.C8; Sept. 2, 1990, p.D1; Oct. 29, 1991, p.A1

Powell, Colin
Detroit News, Sept. 9, 1990, p.B1
Insight, Oct. 8, 1990, p.8
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Ride, Sally
Vogue, Jan. 1984, p.86

Rose, Pete
American Scholar, Spring 1990, p.199
Contemporary Authors, Vol. 113

Schwarzkopf, H. Norman
Maclean's, Mar. 4, 1991, p.26
New York Times, July 15, 1991, p.C1
People, Sept. 3, 1990, p.66
Publisher's Weekly, July 5, 1991, p.32
U.S. News & World Report, Oct. 1, 1990, p.34

Dr. Seuss
Boston Globe, July 20, 1980, p.C1
Detroit Free Press, Sept. 26, 1991, p.A1
Detroit News, Sept. 26, 1991, p.A1

Thomas, Clarence
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New York Times, July 7, 1991, I,p.12
USA Today, Oct. 24, 1991, p.A3

Watterson, Bill
Atlanta Journal-Constitution, May 3, 1991, p.C1
Newsmakers 90
Tulsa World (Tulsa, Oklahoma), Apr. 12, 1987, p.H1

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- *Wrinkle in Time, A*
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Valerie Bertinelli
Matthew Broderick
Candice Cameron
Kirk Cameron
Chevy Chase
Cher
Glenn Close
Kevin Costner
Tom Cruise
Macaulay Culkin
Jamie Lee Curtis
Ted Danson
Tommy Davidson
Geena Davis
Matt Dillon
Shannen Doherty
Michael Douglas
Richard Dreyfus
Harrison Ford
Jody Foster
Michael J. Fox
Richard Gere
Whoopi Goldberg
Melanie Griffith
Jasmine Guy
Tom Hanks
Mark Harmon
Melissa Joan Hart
Michael Keaton
Val Kilmer
Angela Lansbury
Richard Lewis
Christopher Lloyd
Shelley Long
Marlee Matlin
Bette Midler
Alyssa Milano
Demi Moore
Rick Moranis
Eddie Murphy
Bill Murray
Leonard Nimoy
Ashley Olsen
Mary Kate Olsen
Sean Penn
River Phoenix
Jason Priestley
Phylicia Rashad
Keanu Reeves
Julia Roberts
Winona Ryder
Bob Saget
Susan Sarandon
Fred Savage
Arnold Schwarzenegger
William Shatner
Christian Slater
Will Smith
Sylvester Stallone
Jimmy Smits
John Travolta
Kathleen Turner
Denzel Washington
Damon Wayans
Keenan Ivory Wayans
Bruce Willis
B.D. Wong

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Graeme Base
Maya Ying Lin

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Mae C. Jemison

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Jean M. Auel
Lynn Banks
John Christopher
Beverly Cleary
Arthur C. Clarke
Robert Cormier
Paula Danziger
Paula Fox
Jamie Gilson
Rosa Guy
Nat Hentoff
James Herriot
S.E. Hinton
Stephen King
Norma Klein
E.L. Konigsburg
Lois Lowry
David Macaulay
Stephen Manes
Norma Fox Mazer
Anne McCaffrey
Gloria D. Miklowitz
Toni Morrison
Walter Dean Myers
Phyllis Reynolds Naylor
Joan Lowery Nixon
Marsha Norman
Robert O'Brien
Francine Pascal
Gary Paulsen
Christopher Pike
Daniel Pinkwater
Anne Rice
Louis Sachar
Carl Sagan
J.D. Salinger
Maurice Sendak
Shel Silverstein
R.L. Stine
Amy Tan
Chris Van Allsburg
Cynthia Voight
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Paul Zindel

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Cathy Guisewite
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Garry Trudeau

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John Hughes
Spike Lee
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Marlee Matlin
Teddy Pendergrass
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Peter Jennings
Jane Pauley
Dan Rather
Diane Sawyer
Nina Totenberg
Mike Wallace
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George Benson
Black Box
Garth Brooks
C & C Music Factory
Mariah Carey
Ray Charles
Natalie Cole
Def Leppard
Gloria Estefan
Gerardo
Guns N' Roses
Whitney Houston
Ice Cube
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Andrew Lloyd Webber
Yo-Yo Ma
Madonna
Barbara Mandrell
Branford Marsalis
Wynton Marsalis
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Midori
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Teddy Pendergrass
Itzhak Perlman
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Raffi
Bonnie Raitt
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Kenny Rogers
Run-D.M.C.
Carly Simon
Paul Simon
Will Smith
Sting
Randy Travis
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Vanilla Ice
Stevie Wonder

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Corazon Aquino
Yasir Arafat
James Baker III
Benazir Bhutto
Pat Buchanan
Jimmy Carter
Fidel Castro
Violeta Barrios de Chamorro
Shirley Chisholm
Bill Clinton
Edith Cresson
Mario Cuomo
David Duke
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Robert Dole
Louis Farrakhan
Boutros Boutros Ghali
Alan Greenspan
Vaclav Havel
Saddam Hussein
Jesse Jackson
Ted Kennedy
Bob Kerrey
Coretta Scott King
Charles Everett Koop
John Major
Wilma Mankiller
Imelda Marcos
Brian Mulroney
Manuel Noriega
Antonia Novello
Sandra Day O'Connor
Major Owens
Rosa Parks
Dan Quayle
Marilyn Quayle
Ann Richards
Mary Robinson
Pat Schroeder
Gloria Steinem
Louis Sullivan
Aung San Suu Kyi
Paul Tsongas
Desmond Tutu
Lech Walesa
Boris Yeltsin

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Diana, Princess of York
Duchess of York (Sarah Ferguson)

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Andre Agassi
Muhammad Ali
Sparky Anderson
Michael Andretti
Boris Becker
Bobby Bonilla
Michael Change
Jose Canseco
Jennifer Capriati
Michael Chang
Roger Clemens
Randall Cunningham
Eric Davis
Clyde Drexler
John Elway
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George Foreman
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Rickey Henderson
Hulk Hogan
Evander Holyfield
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Brett Hull
Raghib Ismail
Magic Johnson
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Jim Kelly
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Greg LeMond
Carl Lewis
Mickey Mantle
Dan Marino
Willy Mays
Joe Montana
Martina Navratilova
Jack Nicklaus
Greg Norman
Joe Paterno
Scottie Pippin
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Jerry Rice
Mark Rippien
David Robinson
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Barry Sanders
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Jay Leno
David Letterman
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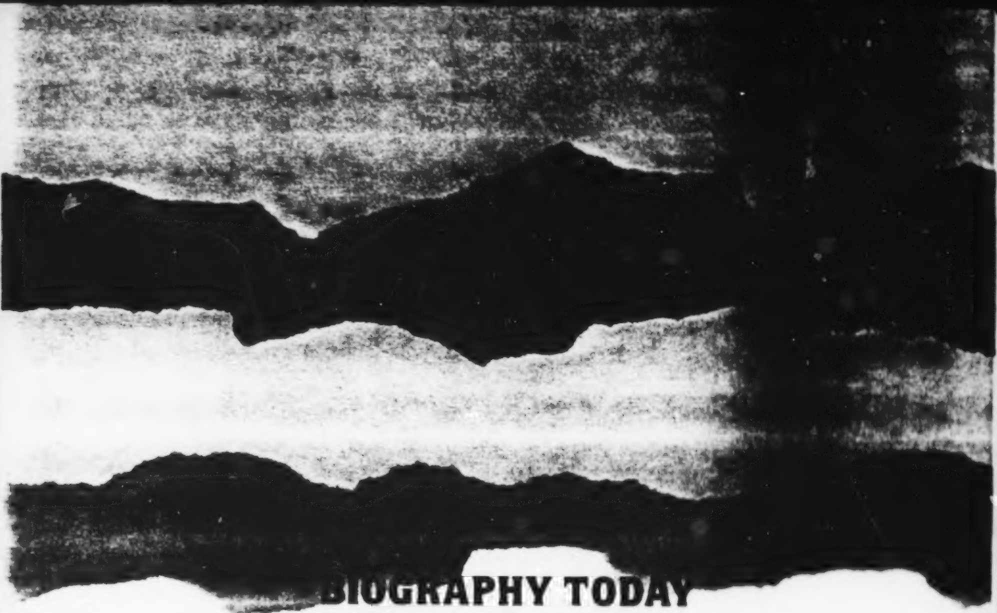
Jaimie Escalante
Stephen W. Hawking
Pope John Paul II
Jack Kevorkian
Wendy Kopp
Sister Irene Kraus
Mother Theresa
Elie Weisel
Jeanne White



BIOGRAPHY TODAY

Vol. 1 · No. 1 · Jan. 1992

Paula Abdul	entertainer	**Steven Jobs**	business
Larry Bird	sports	**Michael Jordan**	sports
Judy Blume	author	**Madeleine L'Engle**	author
Berke Breathed	cartoonist	**Nelson Mandela**	public figure
Barbara Bush	public figure	**Thurgood Marshall**	public figure
George Bush	politi[illegible]	**Ann M. Martin**	author
[illegible]	[illegible]	**Luke Perry**	actor
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	public figure
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Wayne Gretzky	sp[illegible]	**Pete Rose**	[illegible]
Matt Groening	cartoonist	**H. Norman Schwarzkopf**	public figure
Hammer	entertainer	**Dr. Seuss**	author
Martin Handford	author/illustrator	**Clarence Thomas**	public figure
Lee Iacocca	business	**Bill Watterson**	cartoonist
Bo Jackson	sports		

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Biography Toda

Vol. 1
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APR. 1992

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Featured in this issue...

Terry Anderson
Char[illegible]kley
[illegible] Haley
Stephen Hawking
Hulk Hogan
Spike Lee

Wynton Marsalis
Rosa Parks
[illegible] Priestley
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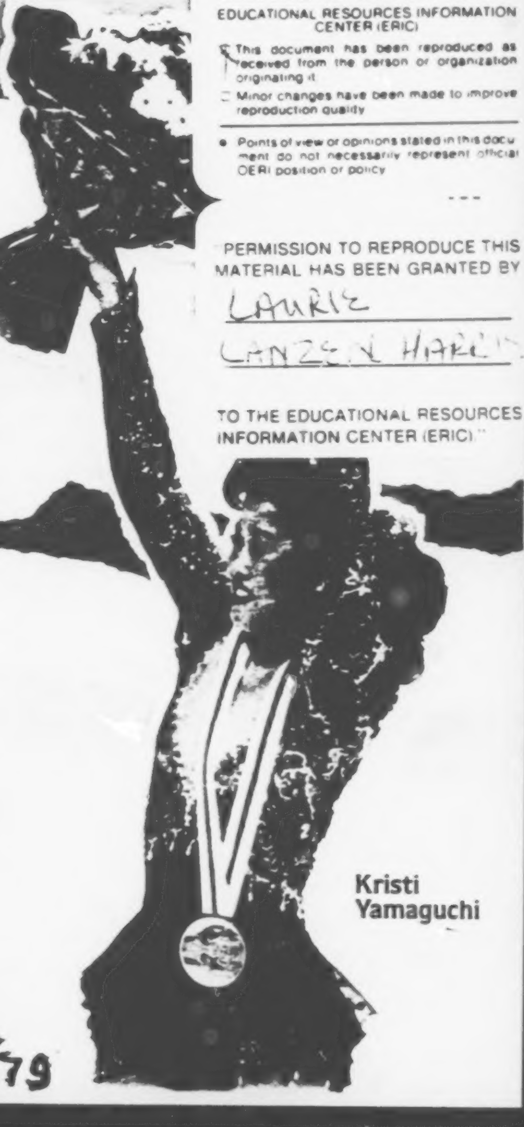
[illegible]ore!

(complete list on back cover)

H. Ross Perot



Kristi Yamaguchi

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Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Volume 1
Issue 2
April 1992

Laurie Lanzen Harris
Editor

Omnigraphics, Inc.
Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Laurie Lanzen Harris, *Editor*
Cherie D. Abbey, William Jacobs, and Margaret W. Young,
Contributing Editors
Barry Puckett, *Research Associate*

Omnigraphics, Inc.

* * *

Frank R. Abate, *Vice President, Dictionaries*
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Laurie Lanzen Harris, *Vice President, Editorial Director*
Peter E. Ruffner, *Vice President, Administration*
James A. Sellgren, *Vice President, Operations and Finance*

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Letter from the publisher—

The enthusiastic response to this new magazine for young readers has not only delighted us, but has validated our belief in the need for such a publication. We have been encouraged from the start by teachers and librarians, and now we are further motivated by appreciative reviews. *Booklist* finds our journal useful for elementary and middle schools, and for public library children's collections; a Texas school district is using the publication to tempt reluctant readers; and students themselves give hearty endorsement, which we accept as a high compliment.

The concept of *Biography Today* is unique in that the subjects profiled here are not necessarily people of great or lasting stature. Many are, of course, noted writers or public figures who have made important contributions to the world we live in, but a goodly number of entries are biographies of modern sports heroes and entertainment personalities. These we have included in direct response to the interests of the young. They want to read about the athletes and actors and musicians whose names are familiar to them, and whose fame and talents are the current rage.

The one element we have kept in mind in launching this publication is that youthful readers have youthful interests. We have tried to give each biography a light and very personal touch without sacrificing the content. Certain terms and concepts that might have no meaning to this new generation are explained, often in detail, since we cannot assume that readers so young have the background knowledge that we take for granted. Even the trim size and the typeface were evaluated for their appeal to young readers.

Biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias abound—good reference works that our children will turn to and depend upon throughout their adult years. But we feel that *Biography Today* answers their existing needs with an appealing, story-telling approach. If a class assignment can also be a "good read," then we have met that challenge.

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr.

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Preface

Biography Today is a new quarterly magazine designed and written for the young reader—aged 9 and above—and covers individuals that librarians tell us that young people want to know about most: entertainers, athletes, writers, illustrators, cartoonists, and political leaders.

The Plan of the Work

The publication was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each issue contains approximately twenty sketches arranged alphabetically. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career.

The famous people profiled have been offered the option of providing autobiographical material for inclusion in their sketch. An obituary of Alex Haley is also included in this issue. Obituaries are clearly marked.

Biographies are prepared by Omni editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of *Biogaphy Today* contains a Name Index, Places of Birth Index, General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding issue. The four yearly issues will be cumulated annually and will be available in a hardbound volume, with cumulative indexes.

Our Advisors

This new magazine was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and a reading instructor so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a

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readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden	Troy Public Library Troy, MI
Gail Beaver	Ann Arbor Huron High School Library and the University of Michigan School of Information and Library Studies Ann Arbor, MI
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Lee Sprince	Broward West Regional Library Fort Lauderdale, FL
Susan Stewart	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI
Ethel Stoloff	Birney Middle School Library Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

We'd like to extend a special thanks to our Student Advisory Board, comprised of sixth, seventh, and eighth graders from Birney Middle School in Southfield, Michigan, for their helpful comments, and also to Margaret Ostrander of Franklin Middle School in Dallas, Texas, for her suggestions.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

And here's a special incentive: review our list of people to appear in upcoming issues. Use the bind-in card to list other people you want to see in *Biography Today*. If we include someone you suggest, your library wins a free issue, with our thanks. Please see the bind-in card for details.

And take a look at the next page, where we've listed those libraries and individuals who will be receiving a free copy of Issue #2 for their suggestions.

Laurie Harris
Editor, *Biography Today*

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to the following individuals and libraries who are receiving a free copy of *Biography Today,* Vol. 1, No. 2, for suggesting people who appear in this issue:

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Shirley Rosson

Alberto Bender, Marshall, Texas

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U. Sigurdson

Klein Forest High School Library, Houston, Texas
Mary Jo Cooper

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Donna Hector

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Westlane Middle School Library, Indianapolis, Indiana
Clara Shelton

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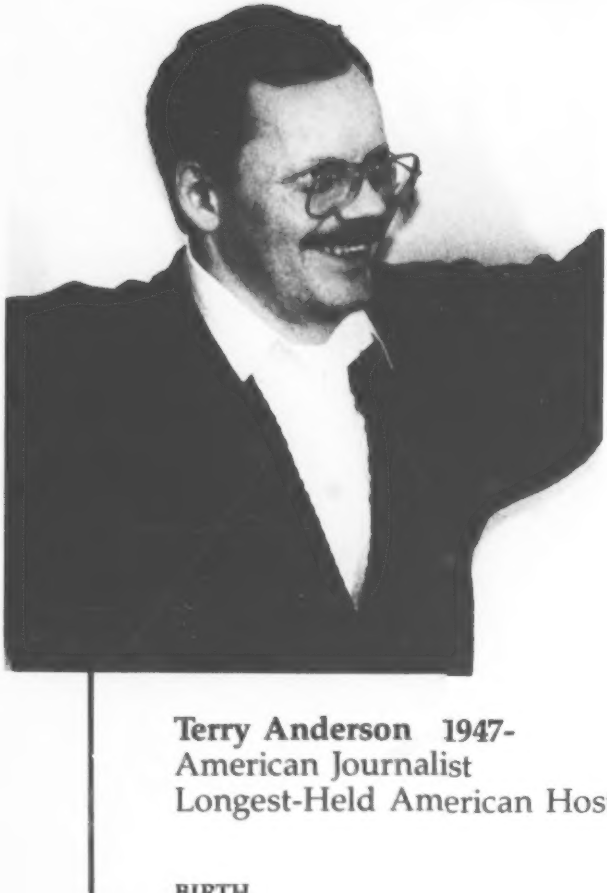

Terry Anderson 1947-
American Journalist
Longest-Held American Hostage in Lebanon

BIRTH

Terry Anderson was born October 27, 1947, in Lorain, Ohio, to Glenn Richard and Lily Anderson. He was the fourth in a family of six children that included Glenn Richard, Jr., Peggy, Bruce, and twins Jack and Judy.

YOUTH

The man whose frightful ordeal as a hostage in Lebanon brought his name and face to the attention of the world grew up in circumstances that could not have prepared him for the experience

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that was to come. His early years were spent in the western New York State town of Albion, near Batavia and about 30 miles west of Rochester. The Andersons' family life was characterized by tight finances and little structure. According to Peggy (Anderson) Say, the sister who fought for six-and-a-half years to keep Terry's memory alive, the household was one of constant friction. In *Forgotten,* her 1991 book about the relentless crusade to free her brother, she writes that Terry, as a kid, "managed to carve a place for himself that nobody much noticed. . .as if he wanted to stay removed from the chaos around him. Our house heard a lot of screaming and every time there was a conflict you could bet Terry would be out in the car with a book."

By all accounts, Anderson was well-behaved and able to function normally in the midst of what his sister describes as a malfunctioning family. He did well in school and became an Eagle Scout. As he grew to young adulthood, he and his father became very close. "As far as Terry was concerned," Peggy remembers, "Dad could do no wrong. To Dad, Terry was the star of the family." In later years, Glenn Anderson would visit his son in Japan, and again in Beirut.

EDUCATION

Terry Anderson was a high school honor student, but upon graduation in 1965, turned down college scholarship offers to enlist in the Marine Corps. He served six years in all, including two tours of duty in Vietnam as a combat correspondent and a posting to Japan for part of that time. Anderson returned to the United States to resume his education, and subsequently graduated from Iowa State University.

FIRST JOBS

While studying for his college degree, Anderson worked as a radio and television newsman in Des Moines, Iowa. He was hired by the Associated Press (AP) in 1974, and assigned to the agency's Detroit bureau, but soon left for a job at the Ypsilanti (Michigan) Press. He rejoined the AP in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1975.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Reporting the news from his subsequent posts in Tokyo, in New York City where he worked on the foreign desk, and in Johannesburg, South Africa, Terry Anderson was making a name for himself in journalism. Nevertheless, this "rollicking, restless man" *(Newsweek)* was looking for a bigger challenge, and jumped at the chance to go to Lebanon on a temporary AP assignment in 1982, after the Israeli invasion. A person who "likes to be where the action is," he found himself in the thick of it, and soon became news editor in the Beirut office. He was named the bureau's chief Middle East correspondent within a year.

A powerful writer and forceful editor, he plunged into the world of war reporting and the dangers that surround it. He loved his work and shared the daily risks of the war-torn region with his associates. Where there was action, there too was Terry Anderson. None of this, however, could have foretold the next chapter in his life. He was to say, years later, "you summon up the energy from somewhere, even when you think you haven't got it, and you get through the day. And you do it day after day after day."

Anderson was returning home from a tennis game with AP photographer Don Mell on the morning of March 16, 1985, when he was ambushed by armed Shi'ite Muslim gunmen on a street in West Beirut. His abductors were members of the extremist Islamic Jihad (the name means Holy War), a faction of the pro-Iranian Hizballah, or "Party of God." Blindfolded and shackled, he began a 2,455-day test of endurance. He was held in as many as fifteen to twenty different locations during his nearly seven years in captivity—an imprisonment longer than that of any of the other Americans taken. He eventually became a sort of team leader, endlessly hounding his cellmates to talk and to debate, in an effort to keep everyone alert and sane. He boldly challenged his captors for better conditions, and finally won their grudging respect. In a story of his survival through beatings, filthy conditions, and "near despair," *Newsweek* told, after his release, how his "strong will and quick mind sustained him."

Anderson never gave in. He continued his role as a reporter during times of solitary confinement, passing messages and whatever bits of information he could learn from the guards in a simplified sign language he had taught to his fellow hostages. He begged for books and more books, studied and memorized long passages from the Bible and, in 1990, was provided with a shortwave radio by his captors. He fought boredom in every way that he could devise. After the hostages were allowed to be together, Anderson organized "cutthroat games of Hearts" which they played with scraps of paper he had fashioned into a deck. He obsessively "cleaned" and mended; and, from Thomas Sutherland, a dean at the American University of Beirut and the man with whom he spent most of his captivity, he learned French. He also wrote a collection of 32 poems. Anderson had rediscovered his lapsed Catholic faith shortly before he was kidnapped, and later would speak often of the strength that faith had given him in his darkest moments.

For some of the years of imprisonment, there were two clergymen in the group—Rev. Benjamin Weir and Father Lawrence Martin Jenco—and services were allowed (although mocked) in what the hostages called their "Church of the Locked Door." The captives, men of interesting and varied backgrounds, also used their long, empty hours keeping journals and working out math equations or talking about their careers. There were "imaginary tours" of foreign lands, recitations and readings, and every possible conversational and mental activity that would keep their spirits alive. Through all this, they endured acts of unspeakable cruelty (three Americans died in captivity—nine hostages in all).

At home, Peggy Say continued her quest to free her brother and *all* the hostages. "A simple housewife is what I am," she told the media. "I don't pretend to be anything else." But Say put aside a modest, uncomplicated life to talk to the White House, the State Department, the pope, Yasser Arafat and, always, to the press. It was as much her persevering fight to keep the hostage story alive, as it was any other single effort, that resulted in the final releases negotiated by the United Nations' representative, Giandomenico Picco, who traveled around the dangerous Middle East for six months bargaining with the captors.

Anderson was finally released in December 1991, and he returned to the enthusiastic welcome of an entire nation. While he was held hostage, the Iran-*contra* scandal unfolded, the Berlin Wall came down, the U.S. engaged in a war in the Persian Gulf, and the Soviet Union collapsed. On a more personal level, Anderson's father and elder brother died of cancer. Still, when the subject of bitterness was raised during a talk with newspaper publishers and editors in New York five months after his release, he said, "I have no room for it, I have no time for it. My hating them is not going to hurt them an ounce; it's only going to hurt me." As for being courageous, he added, "People are capable of doing an awful lot when they have no choice and I had no choice. . . .Courage is when you have choices."

Since his release, Anderson has made no announcement of long-term career plans. He has accepted a fellowship from the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center at Columbia University for one year, which he will spend writing a book.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

At the time of his release from captivity, Anderson's personal affairs were in a tangle. He was still married to Mihoko (Mickey), his wife of twenty-three years, who had left Beirut in 1984 with their daughter, Gabrielle, to return to her parents' home in Iwakuni, Japan. A divorce had been under way since before his kidnapping, but there was also another family situation waiting to be resolved: a second daughter, Sulome, had been born to Anderson's fiancée, Madeleine Bassil, less than three months after he was abducted. When legal matters are straightened out, Anderson plans to marry Bassil and make his home with her and their child. Gabrielle, now sixteen, remains in Japan with her mother. Anderson spent Christmas of 1991 in Japan with his elder daughter.

Little Sulome's face became familiar to television viewers during the latter years of Anderson's imprisonment as she spoke shyly to him on videotape and danced ballet steps for the daddy she had never known. Although

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